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REPORT OF  
**Commissioner for Tennessee**  
AT THE  
New Orleans Exposition,  
—1885—

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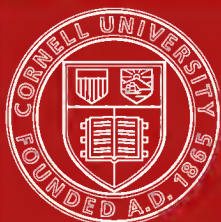
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**Report of A. J. McWhirter, United States**



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# REPORT

—OF—

A. J. McWHIRTER,

UNITED STATES

—AND ALSO—

Commissioner for Tennessee,

—AT THE—

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial  
Exposition,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

1885.

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NASHVILLE, TENN..

MARSHALL & BRUCE, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1886.





# TENNESSEE

AT THE

## World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

1884-85.

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*To His Excellency, Hon. Wm. B. Bate, Governor of Tennessee:*

SIR—By an Act of Congress, approved February 10, 1884, a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, in the year 1884, was duly authorized and provided for, to be under the joint auspices of the United States Government and the Board of Management of New Orleans for the holding of a grand cosmopolitan display of universal industry. Pursuant to this act, His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, issued his Proclamation, inviting each State and Territory of the American Union, as well as all the civilized nations of the earth, to participate in the exhibit of National and International industry.

By virtue of this Act of Congress, and on your recommendation, I was honored with the following commission from Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America:

*To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:*

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of A. J. McWhirter, and upon the recommendation of the Governor of the State of Tennessee, I do appoint the said A. J. McWhirter to be a Commissioner to represent the said State, under the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in

the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four," approved February 10, 1883, and subject to the provisions thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of February, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 108th.

By the President :

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Secretary of State.*

Having executed the required oath of office, I at once entered upon the duties assigned me, and aided by your advice and counsel, to the best of my ability discharged my trust, a report of which is hereby submitted.

Immediately after assuming the duties of Commissioner an "Appeal to Tennesseans" was issued, from which the following is extracted :

"Nearly all the States in the Union are actively moving in this matter. Some have made large appropriations. The question with us now is, Shall the great resources of Tennessee be shown beside those of her sister States? We are all proud of our State. We are proud of its wealth in forest, mine and stream—proud of its agricultural and horticultural products. This generation, at least, will never have another such opportunity. There will, perhaps, never be a time in the history of the State when she can accomplish for herself so much good as by going to the front at this Exposition.

"We accepted this position and commenced this enterprise without means of any kind. But through the public spirit of the Exposition management at New Orleans we have received a small sum, which will be increased from time to time as the installments from the general Government are paid over to the Director-General. The counties of Shelby, Davidson and Knox have each appropriated \$500; those of Madison, Hardeman, Fayette, Dyer, Gibson and Sullivan, \$250 each, and Hancock \$150, which sums will be used exclusively by their County Commissioners in making displays from those counties. Tennessee has not made any appropriation for this purpose whatever, while some of her sister States have appropriated as much as \$50,000. One State, Louisiana, appropriated \$100,000.

"To enable us to make such a display as we can and ought to make, we need more funds. We therefore address ourselves to those public-spirited citizens of all the counties in the State, invoking their aid in this great, this most important work. It requires money, labor and time to do this work as it should be done.

The more done the more benefits will inure to the State, counties, localities and the people.

"With the intelligent and grand people of Tennessee, it is not necessary to enter into any detailed argument to show the importance of such Expositions. The display of Tennessee products at the Expositions of Boston and Louisville last year has already directed more than three millions of capital and more than two thousand families into the State. Expositions are the highest evidences of advanced civilization and progress, applicable to individuals as well as States and nations. They quicken the spirit of industry, art and invention by bringing the producer, manufacturer and capitalist in direct contact. Generous rivalry to outdo each other in the arts of peace and to cultivate more intimate acquaintance and social relations are always productive of great good.

"To secure a full and creditable exhibit at New Orleans, we need the personal effort, energy and enterprise of every Tennessean. Lay aside formalities and come to our assistance. Let this appeal be considered a special invitation to all who may read or hear to contribute all and whatever they can in any way, shape or manner that will benefit the individual, locality, county or State.

The better to prosecute the arduous work in hand, I next appointed Assistant Commissioners for each county in the State—several for each county, and numbering several hundred—the gentlemen to look after the mineral, forest, field, orchard and garden products and the ladies to look after "Woman's Work"—paintings, drawings, needle-work, embroideries, etc., etc. Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, of Nashville, Tenn., was appointed President of the Ladies' Commission, and Mrs. Addison Hayes, of Memphis; Mrs. Robert Gates, of Jackson; Mrs. E. W. Cole, of Nashville; Mrs. D. M. Key, of Chattanooga; Mrs. E. S. McClung, of Knoxville; Miss Belle Patterson, of Greeneville; Mrs. O. M. Spofford, of Pulaski; Mrs. James Tillman, of Fayetteville; Mrs. Chas. M. Ewing, of Dresden, and Mrs. Mary Ann Howard, of Dixon Springs, Vice-Presidents.

Following this "appeal," with the meagre funds placed at my disposal by the management of the Exposition, I and my assistants began a thorough canvass of the State by counties, in order to arouse an interest in each individual, as well as to secure specimens of the entire resources of our State. Early in October, 1884, our collection had reached proportions that justified shipping to New Orleans, which work I at once ordered, and dispatched a corps of men to that city to receive

and arrange it in the space in the Government Building that had been assigned to the Tennessee exhibit. The shipments embraced every species of iron ore found in our State, silver ore, copper, zinc, manganese, marbles, sand stones, building stones, granites, kaolin, coal, slate, vegetables, fruits, grains, grasses, tobacco, forestry products, and the flora of the State, besides numerous specimens of woman's work, consisting of painting, embroidery, fancy needle-work, together with quite a number of very rare works of art by Tennessee artists, among whom were notably the distinguished Mr. George Dury and Mr. William Cooper, of Nashville.

It had been originally intended to formally open the Exposition on the 1st of December, but, fortunately for the Tennessee exhibit, a very inclement season, the rainiest New Orleans had experienced for many years, retarded the progress of the work and rendered the opening impossible until December 16. Arriving on the ground in November, I took personal charge of the arrangement and construction of our display, and was detained at the Exposition almost continuously until the meeting of our Legislature in January, 1885. The great expense of the work necessary to be accomplished exhausted our finances early in January (a full report, accompanied with our itemized expense account, I had the honor to submit to the Forty-fourth General Assembly), and, although we had toiled unceasingly, our exhibit compared but poorly with those of other States. The reason was obvious, for up to this date Tennessee was the only State whose Legislature had failed to make a handsome appropriation for this purpose.

Appreciating the importance of having Tennessee creditably represented at this greatest of the world's fairs, your Excellency, in a message to our General Assembly, on January 12, 1885, in reference to the subject, said:

"The Exposition at New Orleans is an opportune occasion to publish to the world the unrivaled mines, resources and agricultural productiveness of the State. The Commissioner, with commendable energy and a comparatively small amount of money, has arranged, in part, the Tennessee exhibit, but an additional appropriation is needed to complete the work and make it creditable to the State. As to what this amount should be, I can only cite you to the report of the Commis-

sioner and the action of other States. Every Tennessean should, and does, feel a pride in the presentation our State shall make at the Exposition, where a just and generous rivalry obtains among Nations and States in the display of Nature's kindly gifts, as in mechanical, artistic and educational advancement."

Following this message came murmurs of discontent from every Tennessean who had visited the Exposition, and had seen that our exhibit was inferior to those of other Southern States, for the reason that in every instance they had made large appropriations (Louisiana had appropriated \$100,000; North Carolina, \$30,000; Mississippi, \$20,000; Texas, \$40,000, and so on). Our State press finally took up the matter, and brought the facts so clearly before the Legislature as to aid us very materially in securing the passage of an act appropriating \$10,000 to complete the Tennessee exhibit.

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## NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The following are a few extracts from leading newspapers on the necessity of State aid to the Exposition :

(Alamo Sentinel.)

The Legislature should certainly take some step, immediately upon its organization, to relieve Commissioner McWhirter of the embarrassing circumstances under which he is laboring.

(Milan Exchange.)

The Tennessee exhibit at New Orleans is about to prove a failure for the want of money to make a suitable display. Let the Legislature vote a sufficient sum to keep the State from disgrace anyhow.

(Jackson Whig.)

The Tennessee Commissioners for the New Orleans Exposition will ask the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000. to be used in making a more creditable and

just representation of the State at the Exposition. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take immediate action on the matter and make the appropriation. It would be money well invested.

(Chattanooga Times.)

Tennessee is the only State that appropriates nothing for an exhibit at New Orleans. Even the little patch of bare granite, New Hampshire, gave its Commissioner \$8,000. All the other States gave \$10,000 or upward, Texas giving \$30,000. So Tennessee promises to cut but little more reputable figure than she did at the Centennial, unless the Legislature takes hold of the matter as soon as it assembles and furnishes some money.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

By all means the Legislature should give the \$10,000 asked for by the Commissioners of Tennessee at New Orleans. If there were more time, it would be well if it were raised to a sum adequate to represent Tennessee as she is. This is all that is asked for. It is to be used to secure some additional articles for completer display, and to arrange what has been secured, through private bounty and the services without money, of the live and enterprising Commissioner McWhirter and his assistants. They have done more than could have been expected. The first act of the Legislature, after organization, should be making this appropriation.

(Tri-County News.)

Tennessee's exhibit at New Orleans is reported not to be what it was expected by its friends. McWhirter is doing every thing he can to make it a grand success, but he needs means. The present Legislature should come to his relief immediately, for it would be a shame for Tennessee to lose this opportunity of advertising her immense resources to the world, and if our representatives do not take this into consideration, they will, in our opinion, lose an opportunity of bringing our State with its wonderful resources before the world in a manner which would, doubtless, prove of great value to the State, and that, too, in the near future.

(Jackson Whig.)

We have it from reliable authority that Tennessee's exhibit at New Orleans is not fully apace with the displays of other States, and that the money in the hands of Commissioner McWhirter is not sufficient to make a creditable show for our products. This state of affairs should arouse our public men, and especially members of the Legislature, to prompt and decisive action. The "Old Volunteer State" cannot afford to go begging when the eyes of the world are upon her. It were better, infinitely better, that she should stay at home and talk loud than to be distanced and humiliated by other less worthy competitors. The New Orleans Exposition is the recognized exponent of Southern enterprise and progress, and hence it is a golden opportunity for Tennessee to show her hand and advertise her splendid resources. Lack of push and ill-timed parsimony are reprehensible in the lives of individuals, but in States they are inexcusable and disgraceful. Let the Legislature rally to the help of Tennessee at the Exposition in order that she

may retain the proud pre-eminence she enjoys in the councils of the Nation and in the sisterhood of States.

(Jackson Tribune and Sun.)

LET IT BE DONE.—It seems to be understood that a bill making an appropriation on the part of the State, to secure a creditable display of Tennessee's resources, will be introduced at an early day after the meeting of the Legislature. By all means let it be done—and let the appropriation be a liberal and generous one—and let it pass immediately. The *Memphis Appeal* says: "Is there one Tennessean who attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia that did not blush for shame when he saw the ragged tent, with its dirty, unfurnished internals, that represented, amid the handsome State buildings around it, the State of Tennessee? Is there a Tennessean willing that his State should again be, in a similar way, degraded in the eyes of the world at the present Exposition at New Orleans? Such, however, will be the case unless the Legislature of this State do as other Legislatures have done, make an appropriation that shall put this State at least on a par with her sister States."

(Bolivar Bulletin.)

TENNESSEE'S EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS.—Commissioner McWhirter will ask the Legislature for an appropriation to complete the display of the resources of Tennessee at the New Orleans Exposition. He is at present at New Orleans preparing the exhibits of the State as best he can without means, to compete with displays of other States, whose Commissioners have spent thousands of dollars in securing specimens and arranging them. Tennessee has not appropriated a dollar to be expended in properly displaying her resources on this supreme occasion, and unless the Legislature responds promptly and liberally to the petition of Commissioner McWhirter, the State will lay far back in the shadow of States which are her inferiors in natural resources, and in every other respect. There is not a man in Tennessee who wants to go to New Orleans and look upon such a representation as she had at the Centennial in 1876. There is not a State in the Union that has a more enterprising or untiring Commissioner than Tennessee has, but he cannot make her display surpass, or even equal, those of other States whose Legislatures have appropriated ten, twenty, thirty, and some of them have even fifty thousand dollars to be expended on this occasion. The Legislature of Tennessee will probably be asked to appropriate \$10,000, and it should do it promptly, and should appropriate even more than that, if necessary, to give our State the position she is justly entitled to on this important occasion. We agree with the *Memphis Appeal* when it says, referring to the Legislature making the appropriation: "The Legislature should either do that or pass a resolution directing the Commissioner to withdraw from the Exposition, and not disgrace the State by parading us before the world in a garb not suited to a world's dress parade."

(Jackson Tribune and Sun.)

DON'T DISGRACE HER.—The information from the New Orleans Exposition, which is for the time the center of attraction for the civilized world, is that the Tennessee Commissioner is embarrassed for the want of adequate means to prop-

erly display the resources of his State. He is there brought in direct competition with all the States of this Union, and with the various American and European States and Governments. While they have ample means, drawn from large appropriations made by the authorities of their respective States, Tennessee is there fighting the unequal contest with the little scattering appropriations made by the County Courts. As a result, she is placed at a disadvantage, which is calculated to do her an injury, instead of benefitting her. She is like a plainly dressed woman in a fashionable company. She is too proud to run away, and not dressed well enough to enjoy herself. Tennessee has no business to be there at all unless she is presented in a manner that will do her justice and credit. She is capable of making a fine exhibit, and any other kind would misrepresent her. It is right that she should be represented, and Commissioner McWhirter has done more than the Commissioner of any other State to bring his State up to the standard of a World's Exposition. While they have met him with large State appropriations, he has been forced to rely on local and individual effort to have Tennessee represented at all. It is the manifest duty of the Legislature, when it meets, to at once furnish him the means that may be needed to complete the Tennessee exhibit, so that the State shall not be disgraced by comparison with other States of less merit. The Legislature should either do that or pass a resolution directing the Commissioner to withdraw from the Exposition, and not disgrace our old mother by parading her before the world in a garb not suited to a world's dress parade. Tennesseans want to visit New Orleans, but they don't want to slip around the Tennessee Department and be ashamed to confess that they live in the State. The Legislature should see that the thing is done decently or not at all. It should make a liberal appropriation, and make it immediately after it meets. Niggardliness is not economy, and the people will not accept it as such.

(Memphis Appeal, Sunday.)

TENNESSEE AND THE EXPOSITION.—Is there one Tennessean who attended the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, that did not blush for shame when he saw the ragged tent, with its dirty, unfurnished interior, that represented, amid the handsome State buildings around it, the State of Tennessee? Is there a Tennessean willing that his State should again be, in a similar way, degraded in the eyes of the world at the present Exposition at New Orleans? Such, however, will be the case, unless the Legislature of this State do as the other State Legislatures have done—make an appropriation that shall put this State at least on a par with her sister States. Our citizens want capitalists to invest in Tennessee enterprises, to establish manufactories, to open mines, and to cultivate our fertile lands. They also want immigrants who will settle among us, and help to advance our prosperity and increase our wealth. They certainly know that these desirable results will not spring up of themselves, like weeds by the wayside. Other States desire the advantages Tennessee is longing for as much as Tennessee does, and they, from one end of the Union to the other, have made substantial grants of money by legislative action so that the products and manufactures of their States shall be presented for the world's gaze in the most attractive possible style, and to the utmost extent of the State's possibilities. Shall Tennessee suffer disgrace, and her citizens be again put to the blush by Tennessee standing alone amid her sister States, insensible to its own fame, neglectful of its own interests, so destitute of



pride in the State where their home is and their children are reared, as to make it an object of contumely, scorn, jeers and mockery from the thousands that, from every State in the Union, and from many a foreign land, will be present at the Exposition, and form their opinion of the relative advantages and the absolute progress of the different States by what is presented before them by the different States themselves? In another place we publish this morning a letter from one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Tennessee, upon the subject of the State's representation at the World's Exposition. We ask from every reader of the *Appeal*, and every inhabitant of Memphis, a thoughtful perusal of Mr. Gates' letter. Ten thousand dollars will vindicate our State and save it from impending ignominy. Our citizens, individually and by their organizations, should, without any delay, make known to our Legislature that the money must be appropriated, and the good name of the State be preserved and her interests secured.

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## AID TO THE EXPOSITION.

### CHAPTER 4.

AN ACT to appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars for the preparation, completion of the arrangement, the preservation and return of the exhibits sent from the State of Tennessee to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of the preparation, completion of the arrangements, the preservation and the return of the exhibits sent from the State of Tennessee to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said sum of ten thousand dollars be paid out of the Treasury of the State, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, to A. J. McWhirter, Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines, as the same may be required by him to defray said expenses.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines of the State of Tennessee shall keep an itemized account of all moneys collected and disbursed by him under the provisions of this Act, and shall report the same, accompanied with all vouchers for money expended, to the next session of the General Assembly of Tennessee.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed January 21, 1885.

J. A. MANSON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

C. R. BERRY,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved January 27, 1885.

WM. B. BATE,  
*Governor.*

As will be seen from the date of the passage of this bill, no funds were forthcoming before the 27th of January, 1885—more than six weeks after the Exposition had opened its doors to the world.

Finding our State so far behind all others, we were forced to make extra exertions and proceed with disagreeable haste in accumulating material for our display. I enlarged my circle of assistants, whom I sent throughout the State, and within two weeks had several car loads of specimens *en route* to New Orleans. Our exhibit began immediately to assume proportions that made it the cynosure of all the States. Coal from twenty-three mines stood in attractive and fantastic pyramids; one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of iron ore were placed so as to catch the eyes of the thousands who were there to investigate that interest. Close by was arranged three tons of pig metal. Over two hundred slabs of our handsomest marble tastefully framed in the very center of our exhibit, commanded the attention of admiring thousands. This was pronounced in the premium awarded Tennessee as the finest collection of marble ever shown in America. Our forestry was represented by ninety discs or cuts, some of which were seven feet in diameter and weighed as much as four thousand pounds. Over three hundred varieties of grains and grasses adorned our grain pyramids and "Temple of Ceres." We exhibited two hundred and fifty bushels of our finest corn, representing every color and variety, and distributed to visitors over thirty thousand paper bags of the same. Our tobacco exhibit, the largest and handsomest in the building, was awarded the premium. To

enumerate and describe each article would fill a volume many times larger than the purpose for which this is intended. Although ten thousand square feet of space had been given to us on which to arrange our entire State display, we now discovered that the natural products alone would require it all, and that the "Woman's Work" display, under the admirable management of Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, of this city, the educational display and the display of our colored fellow-citizens would have to be installed in other portions of the building. They were splendidly arranged in the wide galleries, however, and attracted their full share of favorable comment.

By the 14th of March, when most of the members of our Legislature, together with many other prominent citizens of our State, visited New Orleans to inspect our exhibit, the press of the entire Union was ringing with its praise. The artistic arrangement, no less than the wonderful diversity of our resources, attracted alike the sight-seer and the student.

The following comment, from the *Times-Democrat*, will explain itself:

#### THE EXHIBIT OF TENNESSEE.

In the Government Building, is one worthy of careful investigation by all people and is, in all respects, creditable to the State which makes it. The State, with its central locality, its great water-ways, its varied agricultural products, and its rich mines and quarries, has before it a future of unexampled grandeur. In climate, as in other natural features, the State presents a marked variety.

This is especially true of summer temperatures. The valley lands of upper East Tennessee have the summers of Ohio and New Jersey; the low-lands of Middle Tennessee have the summers of the northern part of Georgia, while West Tennessee is warmed by the summer of the central parts of Georgia and South Carolina. And further, there is, as will be seen hereafter, an extended line of high points on the eastern border of the State, which have the cool breezes of a Canadian summer, and are to some extent clothed with a Canadian flora.

The climate of the State, exclusive of its mountains, is in general mid-way in character between that of a temperate and that of a subtropical region; or rather it combines the milder features of the two. In common with a large part of the Valley of the Mississippi, the climate is subject to comparatively great extremes; yet these extremes never reach the excessive cold of the Northern States, or the highest temperature of the tropics.

Herbage is often green throughout the year, and cattle can generally graze, with

but little interruption from cold or snow, during all the months of winter. Many shrubs, which in States farther North lose their leaves during the winter, here not unfrequently retain them the year round. The daily changes of temperature are considerable, and, in common with a large area of the Mississippi Valley, the State has a full share of humidity and sufficient rains.

This great range of temperature enables the State to show an immense variety of agricultural products, which are fully set out in the State exhibit. In variety of products it is probable that Tennessee is surpassed by no other State in the Union.

The principal crops cultivated are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, clover, a great variety of grasses, sorghum, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, and fruits in great abundance and variety. It has been truthfully said that were the State surrounded by an impassable barrier, she could produce within her own borders every essential to the subsistence of a dense population.

The display of corn made by the State is unexcelled. There has been no attempt at the utilization of the cereal for decorative purposes, but the display of ears of fine corn fills scores of roomy bins to overflowing, and is continued on shelves and counters. According to the census of 1880, the area devoted to the cultivation of corn in Tennessee was 2,904,873 acres, on which was produced 62,764,429 bushels of corn, a mammoth industry, and one which has received due attention in the exhibit.

Wheat, also, is extensively produced in the State, the total number of bushels raised in 1880 being 7,331,353. Specimens of wheat from all sections of the State are shown both in the head and in small sacks. Flour made from Tennessee wheat is also shown, completing the exhibit. The other grains grown in the State are exhibited by samples taken from divers sections of the State. Cotton is shown in bales, and of excellent quality. The State stands among the foremost in production of the fleecy staple, its yield in 1880 being 330,621 bales. One of the secondary agricultural products of the State which is yet far from being unimportant is broom-corn, which is shown in a network of huge arches near the Commissioner's office. Tobacco is shown in bunches, a special edifice having been constructed to exhibit the staple. It is an important crop in Tennessee, for in 1880 tobacco was grown in every county in the State, the aggregate acreage being 42,532 acres, and the yield 29,365,052 pounds, being an average of 690 pounds per acre.

It is impossible, however, to describe in detail the immense and varied exhibit of the agricultural resources of Tennessee. Yet even larger than this section of the collective exhibit is that devoted to Tennessee's

#### MINERAL RESOURCES.

First in this department should be noticed the grand display of marbles—a display which, in point of variety, is unequalled by any in the building. In the rich brown and chocolate-colored marbles Tennessee stands pre-eminent. The pure white marble does not exist in Tennessee; the marbles in that State have all assumed warmer tints. Nearly all the Tennessee marble belongs to the variegated

class; some has a solid drab or dove color, and in other localities it is gray or pinkish-gray. Of this class it has no rival east of the Rocky Mountains, except in a limited area of the State of Vermont. The sienna and variegated marbles of Italy have been supplanted by the more brilliant stone from Tennessee. One hundred and eighty-five specimens of these marbles are shown in all their beauty in the exhibit of Tennessee, and should be examined not only by those whose business is connected with the marble interest, but by all who can appreciate beauty in stone.

A section of the mineral display, to which much attention has been devoted, is that of the iron mining interests of the State. An extensive area of shelf and counter room is covered with specimens of iron ores, while a number of samples of the manufactured products are shown in the same section. Every variety of iron ore known, with the exception of the spathic carbonates, is found in Tennessee, and is shown in the State exhibit.

The coal region of Tennessee is very extensive, and the excellent quality of the coal makes the mining interests of the State much more valuable than those in other States of greater coal-producing area. Samples are shown here from twenty-three mines of the State, each of which is in active operation, while the individual capital of money is as great as \$3,000,000.

In examining the exhibit of Tennessee, a detailed account of which would fill columns, the visitor will be struck by its comprehensiveness as an exhibit of the natural resources of the State. With a smaller appropriation than has been given to most of the States, the Commissioner, McWhirter, has succeeded in collecting a most comprehensive exhibit, and arranging it in a most admirable manner. He is now about to crown his work by a Tennessee opening day, the arrangements for which indicate that it will be one of the grandest of the year.

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## TENNESSEE DAY.

In keeping with the universally-observed plan of the Exposition management, your Commissioner designated the birthday of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States and hero of New Orleans, which, falling on Sunday, the 15th, the 14th of March was substituted as Tennessee Day. While it was sincerely regretted that uncontrollable circumstances prevented the attendance of our Governor, we were at the same

time delighted to receive thousands of our other citizens and most of our State officials on that day. Well may Tennesseans be proud, not only of their State, but the successful management of this gala day reception; and it is still a matter of self-gratulation to us that the gate receipts on that day were far in excess of the receipts of any other State day during the period of the Exposition.

More than 20,000 persons were packed in and around the great Music Hall during our exercises, which were carried out as follows:

#### ORDER OF EXERCISES

for Tennessee Day, March 14, 1885:

The members of the Tennessee Legislature will assemble at the wharf at the foot of Canal street at 11 A. M., sharp, and proceed by the boat Clinton to the Exposition grounds. In passing the United States flagship "Tennessee" a salute will be fired.

Arriving at the Exposition grounds, the party will proceed to the Tennessee State exhibit, where, at 12:30 P. M., the following programme will be observed:

1. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Strickland, of Tennessee.
2. Address by Hon. Thomas W. Neal, of Tennessee.
3. Address by Hon. N. T. Dulaney, of Tennessee.
4. Address by Hon. W. W. Wade, of Tennessee.
5. Proceed to the Woman's Work Department, of Tennessee.
6. Address of Hon. J. M. Young, of Tennessee.
7. Proceed to the Colored Exhibit, of Tennessee.
8. Address by Hon. S. A. McElwee, of Tennessee.
9. Proceed to the Educational Department, of Tennessee.
10. Address by Hon. D. L. Murrell, of Tennessee.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

At 2 P. M the Tennessee Legislature, and all persons interested, will assemble in the Music Hall.

1. Exercises will be opened with music by the Mexican Band, after which prayer by Rev. Mr. Markham.
2. Address of Welcome by Hon. H. R. Lucas, of Louisiana.
3. Response by Hon. M. T. Bryan, of Tennessee.  
Music by the Mexican Band.
4. Hon. A. J. McWhirter, United States Commissioner for Tennessee, will transfer the Tennessee exhibit to Commissioner-General Morehead, who will receive it on behalf of the Board of Management.  
Music by the Mexican Band.

5. Oration on "The Life and Character of Andrew Jackson," by Hon. T. L. Dodd, of Tennessee.

6. Address by Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee.

7. Address by Hon. Geo. W. Martin, of Tennessee.

8. Address by Hon. H. B. Case, of Tennessee.

Music by the Mexican Band.

All Tennesseans, Commissioners, exhibitors and citizens are especially invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

#### MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

The following musical programme, under the direction of Senor E. Payen, leader of the famous Mexican Band, was observed :

- |     |                                   |             |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1.  | Zeneta, Overture-----             | Auber       |
| 2.  | Love and Happiness, Mazourka----- | Villalpando |
| 3.  | Carmen, Fantaisie-----            | Bizet       |
| 4.  | Les Gardes du Roi, Waltz-----     | N—          |
| 5.  | Le verre en Main, Polka-----      | Fahrbach    |
| 6.  | En una Orgia, Danza-----          | Villalpando |
| 7.  | La Belle Andalouse, Overture----- | Violetta    |
| 8.  | Pienso en ti, Schottische-----    | Navarro     |
| 9.  | Lucia, Fantaisie-----             | Donizetti   |
| 10. | Le Tourbillon, Waltz-----         | Mattei      |
| 11. | The Voice of the Old Bell-----    | Thompson    |
| 12. | Mary, Mazourka-----               | Navarro     |
| 13. | Mary, Danza-----                  | Garcia      |

From the *Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, La., March 15, 1885 :

#### TENNESSEE DAY.

Yesterday the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of that illustrious Tennessean, Andrew Jackson, was made the occasion of the formal opening of the Tennessee exhibit. A large delegation of the Tennessee Legislature and thousands of the citizens of the State were in attendance. At 11 o'clock in the morning the guests of the occasion boarded the steamer Clinton at the foot of Canal street and proceeded to the Exposition, receiving a salute from the United States man-of-war Tennessee, lying in the river. On arriving at the wharf another salute was fired, and the company proceeded to the Tennessee exhibit in the Government Building, where the exercises were begun.

## THE CEREMONIES.

The company assembled in the center of the Tennessee exhibit, filling the aisles and all available space to overflowing. After a few minutes of preliminary conversation a solemn hush fell on the company, and an eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Strickland, of Tennessee. This was followed by a few brief remarks from Commissioner McWhirter, who welcomed the guests to the Tennessee exhibit and introduced Hon. Thos. W. Neal, of Tennessee, who spoke a few brief words of welcome to the guests and of praise and commendation for the exhibit. At the conclusion of this speaker's remarks, which were couched in the most eloquent language and received with great applause by the audience, the

HON. N. T. DULANEY

took the stand and addressed the audience as follows :

*Ladies and Gentlemen*—When, on last night, I was informed that I was booked for a short speech on *this* occasion (ten minutes), I was reminded of the boy who was asked to put a bushel into a pint. I appreciated the difficulty, which does not grow out of any lack of material, but rather out of a superabundance of material for speech-making, coupled with the fact that public speaking is altogether foreign to my vocation. But yielding to the powers that be, I will now try to discharge that duty.

The circumstances under which we meet to-day are peculiarly interesting, encouraging and suggestive. Interesting, because we celebrate the birthday of the brave, the heroic, the immortal Jackson. Encouraging, because of the greatness, the vastness and the significance of the Exposition. Suggestive, because, upon the principle of association, we are naturally and unavoidably carried in memory back to the visit of Jackson and his Tennessee militia to New Orleans, under less favorable circumstances. I say the occasion is interesting and encouraging, for but a few years ago the South was but one vast field of desolation; for at the end of a long and bloody war she found herself in poverty, her fields deserted, her young men left upon bloody fields, and many of her cities in ashes. But the spirit of her manhood remained, and, possessed of this, and her determination, and her indomitable will, she found that though poor she was still rich, and, remembering the maxim, "*Perseverantia vincit omnia*," her energies, physical and mental, were directed toward the recovery of her wasted fortunes and the restoration of her wonted grandeur.

And now, after twenty years' of labor, push and go-ahead, she finds herself, Phoenix-like, risen from her own ashes and clothed with the habiliments of greatness and royalty. We, the representatives of Tennessee, have been invited to look upon these, the insignia of our inherent greatness, wealth and power. And we are proud of the opportunity, for having passed through the fire ourselves, and having gone down with you into the dust of humility, and having tasted the same bitter cup with you, we are glad of the opportunity to extend to you the hand of greeting, and to rejoice with you in this, the day of our national *exultation* and *exaltation*. The emblems of war have given place to the emblems of peace.

We have here the emblems of our agricultural and mineral resources, in the



rankest and most extravagant productions of the soil, and in the richest productions of the mines, thus indicating at a glance the countless millions of undeveloped wealth lying at our door. Of this we are justly proud.

But we have before us the evidence of a still greater source of wealth and power and true greatness which the world is just beginning to appreciate. I refer to the inventive genius, the mind power, coupled with an executive will, as presented and represented in the mechanics department of the Exposition.

There you have evidence of a source of wealth and power which you may justly be proud. It is the superiority of mind over matter, or brain over muscle; and this is that which gives life and motion to the wheels of progress.

In fact, this is the very essence of progress itself. It is the key that unlocks the door of nature's laboratory, and brings to light her hidden treasures, and develops her latent energies, and makes them subservient to man in solving that hereditary problem—that problem transmitted from generation to generation ever since man was banished from Eden, viz.: What shall I eat and what shall I wear? This is the ever-recurring problem of life, and for its solution the energies of mind and body have ever been taxed. The earth and the air and the sea have all been ransacked in efforts to solve this problem. The mighty ships that plow the trackless deep, transporting the products of the world from continent to continent, are instruments in the solution of the same question. Heat, light, electricity, and all the elements have been invoked for the same end. And still the question is as urgent, as pressing, as irresistible to-day as when man found himself an exile from Eden. Its easiest solution is to be found in a recognition of the superiority of mind over matter, coupled with a co-operation of the two.

In the vast exhibition before us, we have abundant evidence of the power and operation of this element. But time forbids me to go into this. I have said our visit mutually carries us back to the occasion of a former visit of Tennesseans to the Crescent City—not that there is any similarity in the circumstance or occasion of the two visits.

We come, in an era of peace and prosperity, to witness the fruits of the labors of a prosperous and progressive people; we come to enjoy your hospitality, and to share with you the joy naturally growing out of a period of peace with each other and the rest of mankind; we come under the genial rays of the sun of peace and brotherly love

But when the immortal Jackson and Carroll and Coffey, with their few thousand of ragged Tennesseans, came, about seventy-one years ago, there was a dark cloud hovering over our land, threatening to settle down upon the city of New Orleans and envelop it in thick darkness. The British Lion was roaring at our door, there was a general feeling of insecurity, growing out of a profound consciousness of our weakness, contrasted with the grand display of the enemy. Anxiety was depicted on every countenance. There was a lack of unity of purpose and concert of action on the part of the citizens.

The Governor and the Legislature were not on the best of terms. Confusion, dread and uncertainty were visible everywhere. To harmonize the discordant el-

ements, and bring order out of chaos, was the first aim of the commander-in-chief, Old Hickory, of Tennessee. This done, he was overjoyous to give the enemy a hearty welcome.

The opportunity was not long delayed. The memorable Eighth of January came, the day which was to decide the destiny of the American people. The British army, under the gallant Pakenham, conscious of their superior numbers and discipline, came forth at the dawn of day to take possession of the city. In the short space of twenty-five minutes they were routed, leaving 700 killed, 1,400 wounded and 500 prisoners.

'Twas then that the daring Pakenham fell at the head of his columns; also Gibbs and Dale and Wilkinson, and many other brave soldiers. 'Twas there that Tennessee, through her representatives in battle, immortalized herself and became indissolubly connected in history with New Orleans.

And to-day the mention of Jackson and New Orleans causes the patriotic heart of the Volunteer State to beat with renewed energy, sending a thrill of joy and pride throughout her borders, from the great river of the West to the blue mountains of the East.

And now, ladies, a word to you, and I am done. In that trying hour the women of New Orleans, true to woman's mission, faltered not in their devotion to their country's cause. Recognizing her true position, that it is not hers to lead mighty armies to battle or fleets to victory, she remained at home, commander-in-chief of the infantry corps, thus furnishing one memorable example in our country's history of the benefits of protection to our infant industry. The home is her throne. 'Tis there she reigns in the heart of man. And there is her place, as the immortal Meigs has said, except when, like the Star of Day, she deigns to issue forth to exhibit to the world her beauty and her grace and shed her smiles on all who are found worthy to receive so rich a boon, and then return to her home, and the sweet memory of her presence is like the gentle halo that lingers long behind a bright departed day.

Mr. Dulaney was followed by the

HON. W. W. WADE,

who spoke substantially as follows:

When I stand here looking about on this marvelous collection of the resources of a wonderful country, when I see these treasures formed by labor of hand and brain, I feel proud of my country. I feel that America in her infancy stands out with more grandeur than do the nations of the Old World in what should be their maturity of old age. Our common country has given birth to men of spirit, untiring energy and zeal, and it is before these men that the wilderness has opened up and the deserts have blossomed like gardens. When I pass through the great building which epitomizes the resources of the world, when I enter this building which holds the wealth of a nation, and when finally I stand in this space devoted to the exhibition of the resources of our own chosen State, my heart swells with pride as I remember that I am a Tennessean. And who could feel otherwise than

proud when looking around this collection of agricultural and mineral wealth, unexcelled by any country in the world? After having carefully examined the exhibit of our State, and after having made a thorough comparison of it with other exhibits in the building, I am convinced that in the bright galaxy of States here assembled that Tennessee shines second to none. Of the resources of the State we can say that they are as inexhaustible as they are varied. But what shall I say of her people? They are part and parcel of this great Republic, and to tell their history would be to recount the stirring history of our Nation.

I remember another occasion upon which a party of Tennesseans came to New Orleans and were accorded a hearty welcome, and I reflect that then, as always, Tennesseans were on the side of right, liberty and victory. But, in addition to their other qualities, Tennesseans are most hospitable, and I take this opportunity to invite all to come within her boundaries to share her benefits and to help to develop her resources, and to become Tennesseans with us. And now I thank the people of New Orleans and the managers of this Exposition for the welcome and the many courtesies extended to us.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wade's speech, Commissioner McWhirter requested the audience to proceed to the Department of Women's Work of Tennessee, which having been reached,

HON. J. M. YOUNG,

of Tipton, who prefaced his remarks by stating that he felt a slight diffidence in addressing the audience, which diffidence had not been allayed by a conversation he had just had with a lady, who, on being told that there would be speaking, remarked: "Oh, I hope it will be cut short, and not continue as long as it did down stairs." Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Young was "prond to be called upon to speak in the Woman's Department, for whatever undertaking man may assume, it loses its charm unless woman lends her aid, and changes gloom and dullness to beauty and light. In this Exposition," said Mr. Young, "woman has made one of the most remarkable displays the world has ever seen. and in making this display the Tennessee women have done their share. Seventy years ago an invading foe was on our coasts, and marching for New Orleans, with the cry of 'Beauty and Booty' upon their lips. Then, as now, the South was famed for the beauty of its women and the chivalry of its men, and the chivalry of Tennessee rallied to the rescue and drove back the invader. That same chivalry exists among the men of the South now, and will ever rally to the defense of the women of the land."

From the Woman's Department the party proceeded to the exhibit of Tennessee in the Colored Department, where they were most eloquently addressed by the

HON. S. A. M'ELWEE,

who spoke substantially as follows:

There have been great changes wrought in the last century. Inventions and discoveries have multiplied to a most remarkable degree. Wonderful as these inventions and discoveries may seem, nothing so amazes the world as the unparal-

leled progress made by the Negro race. Twenty years ago bound in chains, to-day finds the race represented in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial by a department which compares favorably with any other in that grand aggregation of exhibits. Six months ago the press of the country, in discussing the Exposition, said that this department would have in it more of interest to thinking men than would any other. This exhibit must have a great and noble effect upon the world.

We are here to-day, although only twenty years old, to compare the fruits of our labor and inventive skill with those of races who count their ages by centuries. No one with broad and liberal views can fail to note the skill and energy shown by this race, and, noting that energy, all will desire to aid them in their struggle for advancement. I would not be true to Tennessee if I closed my remarks without referring to that great and true hero of Tennessee, Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory." His is a name dear to all citizens of his State, as of the Nation. He has won a fame that will ever shine as a gem in the crown of our country when you and I shall fill unknown graves.

At the conclusion of this address the company left the Colored Department, and, on arriving at the Educational Department of the State, the party was addressed by the

HON. D. L. MURRELL,

of Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Murrill expressed his gratitude and thanks to the management of the Exposition for having afforded this opportunity for a comprehensive display of education, the motive power of all progress and all genius. Of Tennessee's educational facilities the speaker spoke with pride, and of those facilities the exhibit made is an epitome. As a representative of the State of Tennessee, he called upon all to come to Tennessee—to share her wealth, and to gain for their sons and daughters the privilege of benefitting by her admirable system of education. "Let us always, as now, take part in every movement of progress, and, above all, let us expend our time, our force and our money in forwarding the mighty work of education. Let us remember that in books lies the soul of dead time. All that men have done, have thought, have been, is embodied in their books.

"And now," continued the speaker, 'I ask you in the name of the day we are celebrating, and in the name of the hero whose natal day it is, to bow and thank God that He has granted to Tennessee, as to the Nation, the ability to give her children the education that fits them for useful citizens.'

With the visit to the Educational Department ended the tour of inspection of the exhibits of Tennessee, and the visitors, with one accord, voiced only commendation and praise.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the various exhibits of Tennessee in the Government Building the party proceeded in procession to the

#### MUSIC HALL

of the Main Building, where a large audience were assembled. The members of the Legislature and other distinguished guests were escorted to the platform and

the audience seated in the great auditorium. After a few moments the Mexican Band entered, marching down the central aisle to the martial strains of a national march. After one or two selections by the band, which were loudly cheered, the Rev. Dr. Markham, of this city, delivered a prayer. He was followed by

HON. H. R. LUCAS,

of Louisiana, who spoke as follows:

I feel a natural timidity in addressing this huge audience. No one can make himself heard in this huge hall, and in addition to this is the fact that you are here to see, not to listen. The Commissioners and the exhibitors are the true teachers here. The whole Exposition is a great object lesson, and I say to you: See it, examine it, inspect it with care, for it is the grandest, as it is the last World's Exposition. It is my happy province to bid you welcome here, and I remember that there was a time when Tennesseans were most truly welcomed here, and I can do no better than to reiterate the welcome earned by them that day.

Mr. Lucas was followed by the Hon. M. T. Bryan, who delivered the following eloquent address, which was roundly applauded by the audience:

HON. M. T. BRYAN,

of Tennessee, responded. He said:

The Tennessean who could stand in this mighty presence unmoved to-day would not have any genuine Tennessee blood in his veins. I have never yielded in my love for my State to any one. I have ever been proud of it, and that pride has been augmented a hundred fold to-day, when I see not only Louisiana, but the whole world, doing honor to that great Tennessean, the immortal Jackson. [Applause.] Tennessee and Louisiana—grand and noble States! Two Southern sisters in the galaxy of States that compose this great Union! Where will you find two greater or more beautiful States than Tennessee and Louisiana?

Away back in the years that have fled Tennessee and Louisiana became acquainted through the experience of frontier life, and a friendship sprang up from that experience that ripened into a love, that was welded together and irrevocably sealed by victory, won under a Tennessean, here in the city of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815. The welcome that you have extended to us here to-day has filled us with delight; and although we have been taught from our infancy that Louisiana was closely related to Tennessee, and although we have been taught to love and honor and respect this great State, yet when we go back to our people and tell them of the honor you have done us, from one end of the State to another, you will hear one immense enthusiastic plaudit. [Applause.]

Louisiana has proved herself still a true sister of Tennessee; but, ladies and gentlemen, that is of the past. This great Exposition speaks more eloquently than I can possibly do of what Tennessee has done, and of what Tennessee is doing, as well as of what Louisiana has done and is doing. And Louisiana, if she takes advantage of her splendid geographical situation, must needs have a great future.

New Orleans is the natural gateway of the commerce of the entire Mississippi Valley, and of Mexico and the South American Republics; and, in addition to that, it is the *entrepot* proper of immigration to all these glorious Southlands. If all these things are taken advantage of Louisiana will speedily become an *importum in imperio*. And Tennessee is not idle, either. She has directed her attention to the development of her great material resources. She is marching on with the other States that compose the New South; and the New South, with us, means enterprise, industry, love for the Nation, love for the State, love for the material prosperity of all classes of the whole country. [Applause]

And now, much as Tennessee is doing in this race of progress and development, yet the martial spirit that fired the heart of Jackson is not dead. Let our Nation's flag be insulted, let but the call to arms resound throughout the land and her sons would win for her once again the proud appellation of the Volunteer State. [Applause.]

To me has been assigned the pleasing duty of acknowledging the courtesy extended to the Tennessee Legislature, and to all Tennessee people here to-day, and it is with the profoundest sensibility and appreciation of the courtesies and kindness shown us that we are here to-day, and that I now beg to make acknowledgment of the same.

We appreciate this kindness, and we extend a like cordial invitation to you all to visit one of the proudest and best States in the Union—Tennessee. [Applause.]

And let me say again, that while I trust we shall have peace always, yet should war come, and should Louisiana need the aid of Tennessee, she will always find our people ready to come to their rescue. More than that, she will not only furnish soldiers, but another Jackson to beat back the foe and defend the Nation's flag against the combined world. [Applause.]

Time does not permit me to speak of what I have seen here at this Exposition. The immensity of it is too much. I cannot even give a cursory glance at it. I will leave it all to others. I thank you cordially for the kind attention you have given me in this vast auditorium, and gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements, and all of you who have contributed to give us this grand reception, accept the thanks of the Tennessee Legislature, and of the Tennessee people, for the courtesy and the honor you have done to our great soldier and statesman—Andrew Jackson. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's remarks the Mexican Band played a beautiful and characteristic melody, which was received with riotous applause, which called forth an encore. Following this was the speech of

COMMISSIONER A. J. M'WHIRTER,

of Tennessee, transferring the exhibit to the Board of Management in the following words:

*Commissioner-General Morehead*—It is with peculiar pleasure, and with pardonable pride, that I welcome this day. That the Old Volunteer State should

have her day during this, the greatest of all civilizing assemblies, is of course expected. But I am filled with a flow of enthusiasm, when, as her representative upon this occasion, I can point you to her splendid display of industry, agriculture, art and education, and records of tender and glorious memory, and say with Sir Christopher Wren, as he looked on his matchless Westminster, "*Si quæris monumentum circumspice.*" Situated as she is, in almost the geographical center of this great Union, Tennessee has been ever the pivot of power in peace and in war. Her soil has been wet with the blood of patriots, and her fertile fields and valleys have been enriched by their crumbling bones. The halls of our National Capitol have ever reverberated with the eloquence of her statesmen, and three times in the history of our Nation has a son of Tennessee guided the ship of State grandly through the storms of political life, and if the shades of the intrepid Jackson, the thoughtful Polk, and that great commoner, Andrew Johnson, can leave their spirit home, I am sure they are hovering with exalted delight over this scene to-day. No State ever gave to civilization three grander characters than these, and in yonder hall hang portraits of others still, whose voices have sounded in trumpet tones the principles of liberty and the glory of republican government, and they speak to our hearts to-day the grandeur of our history and the glorious promise of our future as a factor in this mighty Union. You will behold on the space allotted to Tennessee coal and iron ore from more than fifty banks of exhaustless resource, minerals of almost every character, countless shades of matchless marble, cereals and grasses of wondrous worth, vegetables and fruits, tobacco and timber of every variety and value; in short, every thing that can insure the agricultural and industrial wealth of a country and a people. Our educational exhibit shows you that Tennessee is striking *pari passu* with the onward march of intellect, and that culture, moral, mental and social, is the foundation of her wondrous superstructure. Nor are the finer sentiments of life forgotten in our own beloved State. You will behold there the handiwork of her lovely women; there you will find beautiful designs and artistic weavings and useful fabrics from their fair hands. God bless the women of Tennessee who have nursed an army of patriots, and have reared a race of yeoman, brave, cultured and refined in all the works of social and political life!

What we have here done to proclaim our resources to this great conclave of the world's *Irenicum* is but a feeble adumbration of our industrial, agricultural, social and political future.

Sir, it is my very pleasing duty, here in the presence of the legislative wisdom of my State, to transfer, through you, the exhibit of my State, Tennessee, to the management of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of New Orleans, La.

I enjoy the greater pleasure in turning it over through you, sir, because my people recognize in you personally the brain and the patriotism which inaugurated and projected this *open sesame* to Southern development.

The exhibit was received on the part of the management by

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL MOREHEAD,

who said:

It was not necessary that I should be born in Kentucky and adopt Mississippi

as my home that I should feel near to all Tennesseans. I have known them long, and they have been dear to me. It is with great pleasure that I meet here so many representatives of the State, and I believe that they will derive great profit from it, not only from the benefit they will derive from seeing the varied collections shown in the Exposition, but profit derived from the examination of the exhibit made by you, Mr. Commissioner, that they may appreciate the grandeur of their State, and see how well the moneys appropriated by them for the Exposition have been expended by you. I have long known the Commissioner for this State, and take pleasure in saying that his success in making the exhibit here is the greatest that could be attained. Mr. Commissioner, it is with great pleasure and many thanks that I receive your exhibit.

After Mr. Morehead's address the band struck up the stirring strains of "Dixie," which elicited applause and shouts from the audience. This was followed by "Yankee Doodle," when the din became deafening.

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## ANDREW JACKSON.

### THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE GREAT TENNESSEE STATESMAN.

ORATION BY CAPT. THOMAS L. DODD, OF NASHVILLE.

A century and a decade ago, in an humble log cabin, in the ever-glorious county of Mecklenburg, N. C., which first promulgated the Declaration of Independence, which was the precursor of that grandest declaration ever made by the pen of man, or nation of earth—our immortal Declaration of American Independence—a babe was born. His heritage was poverty and orphanage; his ancestry obscure, unknown to fame. The political star of Bethlehem shed its rays on that humble spot where first opened the eyes of that immortal being to gaze out on an amphitheater which, in after years, he was destined to tread with kingly power, the cynosure of the eyes of the civilized world.

To-day, in the spot where his martial prowess, more than half a century ago, won the glittering coronet of a peerless fame, in a contest with the flower of European soldiery, this vast concourse, composed of almost every nation of earth, are assembled to pay homage to this great civic and military hero—Andrew Jackson. Had his birth occurred in the Emerald Isle, the land of his parents' nativity, the vista of fame as a civic hero would, in this country, have been closed to his view, because of ineligibility under our Constitution to the high office of Chief Execu-



tive of this Nation; and had not his parents emigrated to this land of freedom, this great luminary might have been forever obscured under the cloud of British oppression.

Andrew Jackson's youth was a severe ordeal. The ties that bound him to life he saw rudely sundered. His father had gone to his bourne before his birth. His two brothers the Revolutionary War tore from his side. His widowed mother fell a martyr in her endeavor to succor her countrymen, who were imprisoned on British ships at Charleston, among whom had broken out a pestilence. Leaving at home her son Andrew, then suffering from disease, Mrs. Jackson and two ladies of the neighborhood, with hearts inspired by patriotic impulses, braved the terrors of the wilderness, traveling 160 miles to Charleston, to encounter and battle with the dread pestilence. Imbued with the lofty Christian spirit of duty, and in obedience to the dictate of patriotism, she heroically met her death aboard the man-of-war. If the spirit of Andrew Jackson takes cognizance of the tribute this assembled concourse pay to his memory to-day, no word that is uttered, or thought conceived, will find more approbation than the homage I render in your behalf to this act of heroism of a woman worthy to be the mother of this iron-willed man of destiny. The warrior has the guerdon of fame to beckon him to martial deeds and death, if comes, prepares a bed of glory. But the Micasia-like spirit of self-abnegation that prompted those heroines of the revolution to traverse, without an escort, these fields—their country then in a state of war—nay, more, to dare the presence of the invaders and the dread disease, ship fever, with no other motive than the promptings of Christian duty and love of country, was a lofty act of moral heroism that embalms the martyr in the Nation's heart forever.

In other countries birth and ancestry, in the main, constitute the royal road to civic fame. Here there is no patent of nobility or royalty, except the seal the God of nature has set in man.

And the anointing hand which crowns the ruler and proclaims his title to more than kingly honors is that of the sovereign people; and with that free people the greatness of that ancestral line or royalty of birth avail not, but alone the great cardinal points of nature's noblemen—royalty of heart and mind.

It is well for history and for humanity that the destiny of Andrew Jackson was cast in this country of freedom, where the highway to fame is open to all, and every man is the architect of his own fortune. The history of Andrew Jackson is known to men. In commemorating his birthday under the auspices of this, the grandest of Expositions ever had on this side of the Atlantic, I shall necessarily be brief, only making reference to the salient points of his character and history.

The distinguished honor has been conferred of selecting me from the Hermitage Congressional District of Tennessee to deliver the address on this occasion, here in the Queen City of my beloved Southland, commemorating the birthday of our almost idolized hero, and it is natural I should speak of him as a Tennessean, but his name, his fame, his great deeds belong to the American nation, for that which Washington won Jackson preserved—the liberties of the American people.

Without father, mother, or brothers, or influential friend, Andrew Jackson, at the age of fifteen, stood penniless in the land of his parents' adoption. He had to

pass the struggle of life with only rude equipments for battle. In a distant State there was another youth, his junior, that as the poor mill boy of the slashes joined in the battle of life with rude equipments. They lived in a country where the crown is won, not inherited. In after years they were rivals, and the name and fame now of each is enshrined in the pantheon of American glory. Their names were not born to die. The immortal Jackson and Clay.

With a mother endowed by nature's rich gifts, lofty courage and devotion to country, with his immediate countrymen of Mecklenburg echoing, when he was a mere lad of eight years, their love of liberty and defiance of British tyranny, Jackson drew, as his first libation, a love of liberty; the very atmosphere in which he moved was that of freedom, and his love of country was sealed with the blood of his brothers and the martyrdom of his mother. From thenceforward in life the voice of his country was to him as the voice of God. He had, although a mere boy, buckled on his armor and struck a blow for American independence against the Britons. When the war closed he devoted himself to a study of the law. After he had prepared himself for the practice of his profession, he braved the perils of the wilderness and the roving bands of Indians that were a standing menace to civilization, by accompanying a few persons to his future home, now Nashville, Tenn., then a portion of North Carolina. Here he devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and as prosecuting attorney he immediately improved himself in that community. He was a born leader and commander of men. He at once assumed his station in every important matter that arose. In about eight or ten years after his settlement there, a convention was held at Knoxville to frame a Constitution for Tennessee, giving to her admission to the Union. Jackson was a delegate. Two delegates were selected from each county to draft the Constitution. Jackson was selected from Davidson. Tennessee was admitted to the Union, and allowed one member of Congress. Andrew Jackson was elected Congressman. He discharged the duties of the position with his accustomed ability, fidelity, and displayed his bold, independent spirit in his speech and vote on the resolution in regard to the administration of Gen. Washington. Before his Congressional term expired he was appointed Senator of the United States.

This appointment was before he was thirty years of age. In a few months he resigned his Senatorship. Shortly thereafter he was elected by the General Assembly of Tennessee one of the Supreme Judges of the State, in which capacity he served for several years. Though a very young man, after mingling with the people for ten years he was, as we have seen, accorded with great unanimity the distinguished position of delegate to Tennessee's Constitutional Convention, and appointed one of the number to draft a Constitution, a high and delicate trust, requiring wisdom and knowledge of law; then as their sole representative in Congress, then as a United States Senator, and after his resignation promoted to a seat on the Supreme Bench. Considering the many able public men of Tennessee at that day, it was a marked and high testimonial of his worth and ability to have successively filled these high stations. Gen. Jackson, after the termination of his services on the Supreme Bench, averred his intention to retire to private life, though he was comparatively a young man at that period.

In June, 1812, the Government declared war against Great Britain. Gen. Jackson was Major-General of militia. He tendered his services, with 2,500 men, to

the Government. His services having been accepted, Gov. Blount, of Tennessee, was requested to reinforce Gen. Wilkinson, at New Orleans, with 1,500 men. At the head of 2,500 Tennesseans, Jackson started on this mission. He issued stirring Napoleonic addresses to his soldiers, which, aside from mere literary imperfections, will compare favorably with those issued by any warrior in ancient or modern times. After Hull's surrender the Government issued orders for Jackson's troops then at Natchez, to be disbanded. There was Jackson, with his 2,500 Tennesseans, 500 miles from their homes, with no transportation for the sick and no pay for the men. To disband was to obey orders, to refuse to do so and keep faith with his men was the dictate of reason, justice and humanity, though it won the technical appearance of insubordination. Hence justice, always the polar star of Jackson, demanded he should not perpetrate a gross fraud on his followers. Immediately he determined to disobey, assume the consequences and incur the personal risk of bearing individually the expense incident in marching his troops back to Tennessee.

Thus, at the risk of being held for insubordination, and of having his private fortune wrecked, Jackson dared to do right. His conduct met the approbation of the Government, and his drafts were honored.

Shortly afterward, Tecumseh, the Indian incarnation of war and massacre, incited and led on the Indian hosts to murder and rapine in the States adjoining Tennessee, striking terror to the hearts of the defenseless settlers and their families.

It was the function of the Federal Government alone to declare war. Tennessee was far from the seat of Government, and to await the great delay at that time incident to communicating with Washington was to invite general massacre.

Jackson, at the call of his countrymen, arose from his couch of pain, and, with his arm pinioned to his side from the wound inflicted by the Bentons in that memorable affray, led his countrymen against the great Creek warriors.

The various successful battles won, together with his brilliant victory at Talladega, are familiar to you. But the failure of the State Government to furnish supplies compelled Gen. Jackson to fall back to Fort Strother. Here general starvation seemed about to take command. The terms of enlistment of many of the soldiers were expiring; want and hunger bid them return. This Jackson saw was destructive, and sought to prevent it. Mutiny of the troops was threatening. Jackson's calls on the Governor were unheeded for want of authority to make levies for troops and furnish supplies. The Governor of Tennessee favored waiting governmental action. To wait was ruin; to permit any considerable portion of the command to disband was destruction; to remain without supplies and reinforcements was hazardous. It was a fearful hour. It awoke all of the great soldier qualities of the lion-hearted Jackson. If in the hour of supreme peril the illustrious Christian warrior, Stonewall Jackson, stood like a "stone wall," it was that his virtues composed the wall standing with him. Andrew Jackson towered in the presence of the terrible peril that environed him like a god of war. In his brain, in his iron nerve, were concentrated the terrible will and nerve of an army. Single-handed he throttled the threatened mutiny by throwing himself, pistol in hand, in front of the disaffected, who were marching away, and by force of that

mighty and imperious will alone he coerced obedience and restored subordination. His letter to Gov. Blount itself would support his fame as a great man. It moved the Governor, it moved Tennessee, to disregard the question of Federal authority. Supplies and troops were forwarded. He led his troops to an overwhelming victory at Horse-shoe, and the power of the great and war-like Creeks was forever broken. Weatherford was their chief—a man gigantic in stature, of superior intellect, and in a high degree possessed of the warrior-skill of the famous Tecumseh, under whose eloquent appeals he and his tribe had taken up arms. Weatherford, disdain to seek safety in flight and leave his wounded and helpless old men and women, with his accustomed daring, mounted his steed and pressed forward to Gen. Jackson's camp, to the very headquarters of Jackson. Accused, unjustly, of the Fort Mims' massacre, he knew his life was forfeited if he surrendered to any, save Jackson, in person. He succeeded in his bold mission, but his life was being threatened in his endeavors to gain audience with Gen. Jackson, who, hearing the altercation, imperiously forbade his being harmed, saying, "any man who would kill as brave a man as this should die himself." After hearing Gen. Jackson's terms of surrender, this great and gifted chief, majestically rising to his full height, his keen black eyes looking into those of the grand old chieftain, with a pathos and eloquence unequalled by any other Indian orator, accepted the generous terms imposed by the conqueror. This speech is contained in Judge Jo. C. Guild's "Old Times in Tennessee."

Major-Gen. W. H. Harrison having resigned his position in the army, in deference to the expressed will of the people, President Madison appointed Gen. Jackson Major-General of the United States Army, and assigned him to the command of the Southern and Western Division. A great crisis was at hand; our young Republic was in imminent peril. The Federal Treasury was empty, depleted by a two years' war, and governmental credit was insufficient to borrow money to prosecute it in a proper scale; and to increase alarm, England had, by the overthrow of Napoleon, ended her war with France. The vast resources of Great Britain, its trained legions of soldiers, with whose fame and courage the world was familiar, and its ships, whose sails whitened every ocean—all this was now to be arrayed against our Government. A large British army arrived in Chesapeake Bay August, 1814, and Washington was captured and reduced to a heap of ruins. The Government was in no condition to defend a coast of over 1,000 miles in extent. The Gulf States seemed destined to be overrun by the British, the mouth of the Mississippi to be occupied, New Orleans to be captured, and the work of conquest to be extended up the Mississippi and its tributaries. It was, indeed, a fearful time. The cheek of Liberty blanched, and the friends of Freedom stood aghast. The fetters forged for America by a tyrant power that Washington's sword had broken, seemed about to manacle us. Saul-like, Jackson towered as a warrior a head and shoulders above any man of his time.

This great soldier arose to the majesty of the occasion. With a royal presence, unequalled by any emperor or king, and with an eagle's eye that never quailed in mortal presence, this great captain marched to the scene of action, and his eloquent appeals called for volunteers from Louisiana. Mississippi and Tennessee, and with brave words of cheer he animated those he met with his own daring spirit. He assumed absolute authority and declared martial law. Thus he restored confi-

dence, and infused courage among the people. The history of the attack on New Orleans, and its masterly defense, is familiar to all. The contest was unequal. The British were greatly superior in numbers.

They were the flower of the British army and veterans, on whose banners victory had always perched. Their officers were skilled, and ranked with the highest.

Jackson's troops were inexperienced volunteers and bore inferior arms. But they fought in Freedom's cause, for their homes and the honor of their mothers and wives. The infamous war-cry of the Briton, "Beauty and booty," inspired their hearts to deeds of valor. And they followed the fortunes of a Cæsar. Jackson, with his raw militia, defeated the best-trained veterans of Europe, and humbled England in the dust.

The victory was brilliant and decisive, and was great in its results, and in the halo of glory with which it encircled the heroes of New Orleans and illustrated American valor. There have been many battles where great ministry was involved, but no battle has been fought where more depended on the result. For where will you find true military skill of a higher type than that displayed by Jackson in defense of New Orleans? That battle alone is sufficient to rank Gen. Jackson among the greatest soldiers of ancient or modern times. His name was that day indelibly engraved on the heart and memory of his American nation,

"Nor shall his name be forgot,  
While fame her record keeps,  
Or honor points the hallowed spot  
Where valor proudly sleeps."

A totally incorrect idea of Gen. Jackson is current in some quarters where he was least known, due to wounds inflicted by the arrows of detraction that were sped from many a partisan son in the great Presidential contests between the Great Commoner, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson. Nor were wounds alone afflicted on Jackson. Partisan rancour was so venomous that even the reputation of the pure and virtuous mother and wife of Jackson were wickedly and cruelly assailed. On the other hand, slanders were heaped on the head of his distinguished rival. The awards of posterity are just. The great, gifted, eloquent Harry of the Fort was like Gen. Jackson, one of the bravest and noblest of men, and each, Curtius-like, ever ready to sacrifice life itself for the weal of the great Commonwealth. And to-day, with hearts of love, the entire Nation stands ready to pay the grand honors to the memory of these heroic characters that have shed so much luster and glory on the name of America. The heroic Marshal Murat's devotion to France was almost idolatry. Yet, in the language of Col. Napin, "He who fought an hundred battles for France, not one against her, was shot as a traitor by his own countrymen." To-day could France recall to her shores that noble spirit the chivalry of France would garland him with *immortelles*. The same spirit characterizes the American people with reference to those great heroic characters, Clay and Jackson, so long arrayed in life in Titanic strife.

And yet Jackson's character in that era of misrepresentation was painted as only that of a military hero, a rough, unlettered, uncouth backwoodsman. I quote from Col. Balie Peyton, a stalwart Whig and warm, personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, a gentleman distinguished for his culture, rendition and oratory, the peer of all the distinguished compeers of his day. He knew intimately Mr. Jackson, and his language is quoted with approbation by Judge Guild in "Old Times in Tennessee," the author having been intimately acquainted with Gen. Jackson, and who entertained the most exalted estimate of the character and worth of Gen. Jackson as the greatest man of the Union. Says Col. Balie Peyton: "He was the most fluent, impressive, eloquent conversationalist I ever met, and in any company took the lead in conversation, and nobody ever seemed to talk where he was. He was a man of royal mien and bore himself with courtly grace." No gentleman of his day bore himself more like a gallant knight than Andrew Jackson. When Lafayette was his guest at the Hermitage, nearly all Tennessee gathered at the Capitol to pay homage to that distinguished Frenchman and lover of liberty. Jackson, as I have heard Judge Guild remark, as he strode, every inch a king, in front of that audience, was the grand martial figure of the day and the cynosure of all eyes, and by his courtly grace was the theme of every tongue. Said Col. J. George Harris, of the United States Army, in July, 1845 (an intimate friend of Jackson and yet residing at Nashville, one of the best preserved men of his age, physically and mentally, I ever met): "We rarely see a happier combination of all the virtues which belong to man than the character of Jackson exhibited, and when the faithful historic pen shall institute its comparisons between 'him and the celebrated heroes and statesmen of antiquity, \* \* \* we shall need no lofty pillars of Tragan, no sculptured arches, no massive columns of Napoleon to commemorate his deeds of glory, for they will be enshrined in our hearts and transmitted to the latest generation of our posterity.'"

Said Col. Balie Peyton of him, as quoted and approbated by Judge Guild's work, "No man could have been more perfectly enraptured with the manliest of sports, or with the high-mettled racers, than the hero of the Hermitage. He was a man of energy, courage, sound judgment, great prudence, and unconquerable will. He rarely espoused the wrong, and never quailed before the most imminent and perilous dangers in defense of the right. The secret of his life was the magnetism by which he attracted and held every one he came in contact with. He spoke only to be believed, for his friends knew him to be ever sincere, and that his judgment was rarely at fault. Therefore, they invariably believed that Gen. Jackson was right, for he inspired all with an implicit faith in the purity and justice of whatever he advocated. There were hundreds and thousands who would have gone willingly to martyrdom in his defense. His position, character and natural aversion to a mere politic course pursued so universally to settle disputes and differences of opinion, made his enemies numerous and very bitter. He preferred this course to compromising truth with falsehood, as he unhesitatingly declared. He never broke faith with friend or enemy, but with both alike his word was his bond. Innately polite, of tall, commanding stature, with manners that would have graced court circles in the most brilliant period, and a generous frankness in all of his intercourses, he not only impressed all with whom he came in contact with his own feelings and sentiments, but actually carried them in bonds to the fold of his friendship. As a horseman, like George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, he

was hold in the field and the chase, and upon the turf was far more successful than either.

Those I have quoted from were his neighbors, and their portraiture of the man conforms to the general estimate of those who knew him best. The poet hath said :

"Distance lends enchantment to the view,  
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

The nearer the approach to Jackson the more vivid appeared the excellent and great traits of the man. As he impressed the world, so he impressed his immediate neighbors.

He had not the grace of elocution or rhetoric, nor the scholastic rendition of his great compeers—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—but in a wider, more comprehensive sense. He was not untaught. His was the eloquence of action. He had drank deep at the Puritan spring with reference to a deep and thorough insight into the nature and passions of man, and had an intuitive and seemingly thorough knowledge of men and things. Whether seated as the ruler of the American Republic, where he exercised almost a kingly power, or in the hour of supreme peril, confronted and environed by dangers which would appall most men, like the great ship that, tempest-tossed, bursts to the billowy side of the ocean and safely mounts each successive mountain wave, so Jackson rose, superior to every emergency in his tempestuous life, wisely deciding the ends to be accomplished and judiciously seeking the means for this accomplishment.

The attributes of one of the best-drawn characters of antiquity are peculiarly ascribable to Andrew Jackson in all the relations of his remarkable life, as neighbor, friend, husband, warrior, and who, in his domestic relations, in society, in the tented field and in the councils of the Nation: "When the ear heard me then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame; I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out. And I brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth, unto me men gave ear, and waited, and kept silence at my counsel. After my words they spake not again."

And the universal acclaim of all who knew the bride of his youth, the companion of his age, to whom, like a gallant knight, Jackson's heart burned with almost an Eastern idolatry, attest her purity, benevolence and high womanly virtues, and beside whom, after life's fitful fever, the grand old hero sleeps in their beautiful resting-place at the picturesque Hermitage, almost within sight of the metropolis of their dearly beloved Tennessee.

A portion of Col. Harris' eulogy of Jackson Guild quotes: "After reference to that part of the last testament in which his sword and trophies were given to his friends Armstrong, Donalson, and others, with patriotic charges to the several recipients, the orator says: 'How beautiful the injunctions which accompany the bequests of the dying patriot. He had preserved his own sword pure and unsul-

lied; he had guarded the stainless emblems of a Nation's gratitude as a priceless treasure; and when he was approached by the great earthly conqueror of all mankind, he gracefully surrendered them into chosen hands, with a prayer and a command that they should never be dishonored.' \* \* \* 'There is not in our language a more beautiful form of prayer and thanksgiving than is contained in a portion of his congratulatory and farewell address to his soldiers at New Orleans, after the battle of the 8th, meekly giving all the glory of the victory to the God of battles, in whom he had put his trust.' \* \* \* 'The exalted sphere of the ladies, which his heart appreciated, his hand was ever ready to acknowledge. He successfully threatened the recreant soldier with a fear of their frown as a preventive of desertion. He was accustomed to speak of them as 'last at the cross, first at the sepulchre and foremost in the cause of justice and humanity.' Their defense and protection was his watchword on the plains of Chalmette, and when, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, he revisited those scenes of his early struggles for the last time, the charming daughters of the Sunny South, those whom he had protected from the ruthless invader in their infant cradles, received him on carpets of roses, and loaded his venerable brow with kisses of gratitude. Chivalrous to the last, he makes them the umpire before whom American valor shall become emulous upon the battle-field for the heir-looms of patriotism.'"

Ossian's beautiful metaphor might well have been written of Jackson: "In peace thou art the gale of spring, in war the mountain's storm."

The estimate of the character of Gen. Jackson, as given by his distinguished neighbors and friends, who formed their opinions from associations with him, is certainly accurate, for no men were more capable of judging than those quoted from, and as to Judge Guild, who passed from earth on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in 1883, his choice of all the days in the calendar on which to surrender up his long and useful life, no man in the Union was his superior in judging of his fellow-man. I have met his political friends and foes who were his neighbors, and they all award the same judgment. And this opinion is universal in Tennessee, for the sons and daughters of the men who mingled with and knew "Old Hickory" have inherited it. The able and worthy President of the Southern Immigration Association, who as Tennessee's Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., and in charge of the Tennessee Department of this grand Exposition, is a son of one of the noblest of the neighbors of Gen. Jackson. The very name of that Commissioner attests the loyalty of that father to Jackson's fame—Andrew Jackson McWhirter. The President of the Confederate Memorial Association of Tennessee, and now in charge of the Tennessee Ladies' Department of this Exposition, is Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, and right worthily she wears the name of one of Gen. Jackson's noblest neighbors, whose eloquent tongue in years gone by charmed the Nation with eulogies of the fame and virtues of the hero of New Orleans—Felix Grundy, the great American advocate. Inheriting many of the grand, intellectual traits of her illustrious sire, she has fallen heir to his love and admiration for the immortal Jackson. These are but types of the sons and daughters of Tennessee. There, as here, throughout Louisiana's proud domain, his name and fame is enshrined forever.

I have spoken of Gen. Jackson's services in the tented field and in the councils of his State and the Nation. I now speak of him as a party leader and Execu-



tive of the Nation. It has been accorded to few men, in ancient or modern times, after they had ascended to the highest pinnacle of military glory, as the captain of the age, to be awarded the highest niche in the temple of fame as a civic hero. Posterity awards this palm to Andrew Jackson.

Appreciating the necessity of abbreviating my remarks on this occasion, I cannot give more than a passing reference to some of the most important events connected with Gen. Jackson's career as a party leader. After having conquered the Indian allies of the British, and the brilliant victory of the battle of New Orleans—the close of the war between America and Great Britain—he sought the shades of retirement at his beautiful home, "The Hermitage;" but in obedience to the popular will of the Legislature of Tennessee, presented his name for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. The will of a majority of the people of the United States favored his election to that exalted office, but their will was defeated by the politicians, the election having devolved on Congress. At the two succeeding elections Jackson was a candidate for Presidential honors. Our Nation's history records no political struggles so gigantic and momentous. Jackson was at the helm and controlled and directed these, the fiercest political storms that ever convulsed the body politic. By the suffrages of the people, in whose hearts he had enthroned himself, he was elected and inaugurated President at each successive election.

As the moon sways the tides of the sea, his controlling spirit and agencies swayed the multitude. As the primary planets revolve around the sun in the direction of their rotation, so attracted and controlled by the personal magnetism of this grand political luminary, around him revolved all the lesser political lights of the day. As Neptune with his trident in storm as in calm the political sea seemed subservient to his mighty and imperious will.

He encountered in these civic battles and in the great measures and policy he inaugurated during his administration of Chief Executive, as in the field of Mars at New Orleans, the most formidable opposition, whose hosts were led by the grandest trio of political captains this or any other Nation ever boasted—Clay, Calhoun and Webster. I name them alphabetically. Who dare name them otherwise?

The sword of Jackson flashed in the sunlight of victory; the army of the opposition, like the British at New Orleans, cowered before him in abject defeat. Jackson, the conqueror, as a party leader gloriously wore the spurs of American knight-hood, and stood before an admiring Nation the great captain of the age as a statesman. Nor did he surrender this captaincy when he ceased to rule as President and retired to the shades of the Hermitage. Even in his retirement Jackson was "the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself." He virtually nominated his successors in office for two Presidential terms, and his judgment and opinion, up to the hour of his death, was a law unto the Democracy. None mentioned the adoption of a policy until it had the retired chief's *imprimatur*. The Hermitage was the political Mecca to which the leaders of the party turned their eyes and journeyed.

The political campaigns and battles of Jackson's administration was a war of Titans. Jackson's rival was a foeman worthy the steel of any chieftain of any age—Henry Clay, the Cœur de Lion of American politics, whose name is the syn-

onym of purity, eloquence and patriotic statesmanship. A host of those who battled under Jackson's banner deserted his standard and fought under the flag of the opposition. Even the great Virginian resigned his appointment under Jackson of Minister to Russia to cross the waters to join in the conflict. Yes, Randolph of Roanoke, the sardonic satyr whose envenomed thrust penetrated the very vitals of Clay and led to their famous duel, forgot his friendship for Jackson, and turned the almost resistless torrent of his eloquent invective against him because Jackson dared set his iron heel on the neck of nullification and crushed its hydra head forever.

My time will not permit mention of the great measures he inaugurated, or his organization of the Government on a stronger basis than had previously characterized it.

It required boldness indeed to give battle to the great Bank of the United States. He had the patriotic conviction that it ought to be overthrown. He throttled the hank, great in its moneyed power and its powerful agencies. The struggle was brief and decisive. Jackson conquered in the strife. He removed the National deposits to State banks. This was a daring measure. It involved a question of conflict of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Federal Government.

The Senate of the United States, under the lead of the great triumvirate, Clay, Calhoun and Webster, arrayed its terrible power against the Executive. The Senate not only refused to assent to the measure, but placed on the Senatorial records a resolution of censure of the President, and accusation of usurpation of power. Jackson's protest was refused a place in the records: it charged the Senate with prejudging his case, and convicting him of a high misdemeanor in office without an impeachment trial.

As President, Gen. Jackson had nominated VanBuren to an important foreign mission. The nomination was reported to the Senate. Jackson accepted the gage of battle of the Senate. In less than three years after the condemnatory sentence of the Senate, and before the close of Jackson's administration, that august body drew square, broad, black lines around the sentence, and wrote across its face "expunged." Thus Andrew Jackson, in the presence of its fathers, strangled this illegitimate offspring of political hate, and expunged its very existence from the records of the Senate. The rejected Minister, VanBuren, Jackson placed as his successor at the head of the Senate. Truly might Jackson have then said to the Senate, in language of Holy Writ, "This is the stone which was set at naught of you builders, which is become the head of the corner."

I do not claim that Andrew Jackson was perfect. No man has ever attained unto perfection. But posterity views him as his figure juts out on the cliffs of fame as the peer of any man of any age or clime.

In estimating his title to this rank among the heroes of the world, it must be considered that he lived in an age of intellectual giants; that the most brilliant intellectual galaxy then adorned the political firmament that the eye of man ever beheld; that his rival, Clay, whom he outgeneraled, certainly as a tactician and strategist, had no other peer in any land; that he reaped all his civic laurels in the midst of, and opposed by, gigantic intellects, when, by the poverty of his youth,

he had been denied the intellectual training and culture which, in the estimation of men, is a prerequisite to distinction in the intellectual arena. In the military arena, as Minerva, the goddess of war, sprang full-armed from the brain of Jove, so from the womb of nature Andrew Jackson was born a god of war. Without previous military training, with a sublime courage equalled alone by his firm reliance on his innate strength and skill to meet a terrible emergency, which caused the heart of nature to sink in despondency, he achieved the most brilliant success, all things considered, ever won by a soldier. He achieved all these successes, not by accident, but by force of his inherent greatness.

He made and unmade men with a breath. Under his approving smile the great Calhoun was Vice-President, and on his approach to the throne, under the imperial power of Jackson, in the twinkling of an eye, the National political fortune of Calhoun was blasted forever. When he ascended to the Presidential chair he found the Federal Government without the rank and power it deserved in the eyes of the Nations of the earth. Before his eight years' reign of power had passed the Nation was recognized as one of the first powers of earth. His heroic element had impressed him upon the country; he had organized and given new measures to the Democrat party, had placed it on a basis so broad and deep, that even the convulsions of the mightiest of civil wars failed to undermine its adamantine foundations, for in this year of grace it has again assumed the helm of the ship of State, and under its pilotage it is now in its old harbor of safety and renown, with its pennons flying from the masthead, and engraved thereon his immortal words: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved."

Forty years ago, on the morrow, Andrew Jackson surrendered to death, but in that surrender the old chieftain, with the same calm, unfaltering courage that characterized him in all the great affairs of life, met his fate fearlessly, for he had years before taken unto himself "the whole armor of God," and as a valiant soldier of the Cross, disarmed death of its sting, and wrested from the grave its victory.

"To live with fame, the gods allow  
To many. But to die with equal lustre,  
Is a gift which Heaven selects  
From all the choicest boons of fate,  
And with a sparing hand, on few bestows."

Another thought and I have done. Andrew Jackson, from youth to patriarchal age, loved his country with a wondrous love, and while earning for himself a niche in the Temple of Fame, never deviated from the path of patriotism, but climbing the toppling crags of duty to their dizziest and most perilous heights, ever cast his eyes aloft to see his country's glory. To-day, thanks to an overruling Providence, although his country has, since his heroic spirit took its flight, been engulfed in a maelstrom of war and fratricidal strife, yet the war-clouds have vanished, and the passions of men subsided, and the glorious sun of constitutional liberty, full-orbed and in its meridian splendor, sheds its rays upon a land reunited; upon all of the States, co-equal in rights and dignity, and on a people contented and blessed, joyously proclaiming: "Peace on earth, good will to men." To this our beloved

Southland, redeemed from British invasion by the immortal Jackson, comes tidings from the North's great minister of the Gospel, Talmage, "Oh God, give me a glimpse of the future, and that morning it was revealed to me, and I saw another prospect from Lookout Mountain—great populations moving South, and moving North, and I noticed that their footsteps obliterated the hoofmarks of the war-chargers, and I saw the angel of the Lord of Hosts stand in their national cemeteries, trumpet in hand, saying: 'I will wake these soldiers from their long encampment at the right time,' and I looked, and I saw such snowy harvests of cotton and such golden harvests of corn, covering all the land, as we have not dreamed of; and I saw that all the earthworks were down, and all the war-barracks down, and all the gun-carriages down, and the rivers wound through the valleys, and the letter S seemed no longer for shame (or fratricidal strife), but S for salvation, and when I found that all our weapons of war had been turned into agricultural implements, I was alarmed, and cried, 'Is this safe?' Then standing on the tip-top rock of Lookout Mountain, I heard two voices, which somehow slipped the gate, and they sang, 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more,' and I recognized the two voices. They were the voices of two Christian soldiers who fell at Shiloh. The one was a Federal, the other Confederate."

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## ADDRESS OF HON. H. B. CASE.

*Fellow-countrymen*—I do not come before you as a citizen of Tennessee simply. I grant you that my adopted State is larger than the whole United States, and for that the whole American Continent, and I may say with still greater force that Chattanooga, the town which I am proud to call my home, is larger than the great State of Tennessee and the great American Continent, which Tennessee surrounds, put together. It is large in native resources, large in great men, large in ideas. It is so large that no State lines can encompass it; yet when I come to reflect I must admit that this greatness consists solely in imagination, just as I think all State lines should exist, solely and purely for local convenience. Thank Heaven I hold citizenship in this great Republic, the "land of the free and the home of the brave." I hail from this broad land, reaching from ocean to ocean, and rapidly extending from pole to pole. I know no North, no South, no East, no West. The State of my nativity; the State of my citizenship covers all mankind with a mantle of freedom and liberty, above which floats the proud banner of the Republic. This vast Exposition is covered by the State I am proud to call mine, in which

freedom reigns and in which the Goddess of Liberty sits on her throne and waves the banner of universal liberty. It is true that on this day Tennessee has moved down and taken possession of this little girl Louisiana, and is to-day holding high carnival with her sister; yet when we return to our proper territorial sphere we shall send word back that you who are here to-day from remote Iowa and far distant Maine may find free lodgement within our cherished borders, assured that all we ask is devotion to this grand Republic. The Wolverine, the Badger, the Buckeye, the Carver of Nutmegs and the Illinois Sucker, one and all, are welcome to our rich soil. With all of you we are willing to share the fruits of our timber, our iron, our copper, our marble, our coal, our zinc and our other inexhaustible minerals, while you who desire to till the soil will find that in no country on earth will the glimmer of the sythe, the thud of the hoe, the cut of the shovel and the flash of the sickle produce a larger percentage for the toil and labor bestowed than that of Tennessee.

From the foot-hills to the west of the Cumberland Mountains, to the eastern line of the State, lie hidden vast quantities of all the minerals above named, only waiting the outstretched hand of industry, guided by intelligence, to be taken thence and through the various processes converted to golden ducats for the comfort and convenience of man. To the world we say come one, come all. Mother earth lays bare her bosom; she invites you to draw from her sustainance and partake of her nourishment, while the alluvial soil of our Middle and West Divisions offer to the agriculturist the rarest inducements. Where the land is rich and the earth pregnant with uncoined ducats, none need to go unfed and none should be without shelter.

At this late hour, and in view of the long exercises of this Tennessee day, I cannot gain my consent to make a long talk to you to-day, but have to say to you, men of New England, to you, men of the great Northwest, to you, men of the Central North, and to you, men of this Southland, blooming with roses and filled with tropical fruits, come one, come all to our own Tennessee. We will there show you brave men and fair women. Men and women who dare to obey the injunction "by the sweat of your brow shall you earn your bread," and who uphold in theory and practice the great principles of a free Republic; and when you come do not forget that Chattanooga is the center around which all Tennessee and the United States revolve.

I thank you for this, your kindly greeting and silent attention, and bid you good-night.

HON. R. R. BUTLER,

of Taylorsville, made one of the best speeches of his life, which electrified the vast audience, but it was impossible for the reporters to catch it amid the enthusiasm.

## STRUCTURES.

The Main Building is 1378x905 feet. It is the largest building ever erected. It covers 1,656,030 square feet of space. The largest other Exposition buildings ever erected are:

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, 1862.....	1,400,000 feet.
The London Exposition, 1851.....	989,884 “
The Paris Exposition, 1855.....	545,934 “
The Paris Exposition, 1863.....	456,923 “
The Vienna Exposition, 1873.....	430,500 “
The Philadelphia Main Building, 1876.....	872,320 “
The Atlanta Exposition, 1881.....	107,520 “
The Louisville Southern Exposition, 1883-4.....	677,400 “
The World's Exposition, Main Building alone....	1,656,030 “

Machinery Hall, 1378x300 feet, forms part of the Main Building. Music Hall forms its center, and has seating capacity of 11,000 and a stage capacity of 600 people.

The Government Building is 885x565 feet. It is larger than either of the two Paris Exposition Buildings and larger than the Vienna Exposition Building. The management erected this building specially for the general Government and State exhibits and the educational display.

The Horticultural Hall is 600x194 feet. This building is the largest conservatory in the world.

The Art Gallery is 200x80 feet. It is built of corrugated iron.

The Cotton Annex (to the Main Building) is 300x100 feet. It is built of iron, fire-proof and specially intended for cotton “pickers and openers,” ginning, cleaning, baling and compressing machinery.

## THE MEXICAN BUILDINGS.

The most attractive feature of the Mexican representation

was the Octagon Building, designed for the mineral display of Mexico, each face of the Octagon being 32 feet in extent, thus making an area of 78 feet diameter, the whole supporting a wonderfully exquisite dome 30 feet high. Though small in comparison with the various other structures, yet this building of the most beautiful and exquisite design, of the costliest workmanship, presented a striking and attractive feature. It was built of iron and glass, of a design similar to a Moorish kiosque, and viewed at a distance gave the impression of being made of the finest and rarest point-lace. The spaces between the supporting columns are closed with panels of hard wood, elaborately carved in Moorish designs, thus enabling the building to be closed or converted into an open-air pavilion at will.

#### THE MEXICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

was a strikingly beautiful structure, and was brought from Mexico for immediate erection. It was a triumph of taste and architectural achievement—a quadrangle 192 feet front by 288 deep. Graceful towers at each corner and in the center of each side gave ample chance for a wealth of floral ornamentation in the most oriental style. The coloring, too, is ravishing, with its cunning conspiracies of gold, and green, and maroon, with touches of intense red here and there.

The interior gallery running round the court-yard was terraced, and there was placed a marvelous museum of the brilliant birds and fantastic flowers of Mexico, enchanting to all beholders. In this building were located the offices for the various Mexican officials, and quarters for the famous Mexican Band, and for the different detachments of the Mexican army on duty at the Exposition. These buildings were built by the Mexican Government and were taken down and removed to Mexico as soon as the Exposition was over.

#### OTHER BUILDINGS.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Pavilion, Greek cross form, 172x172 in size. Several States had buildings of their own. North Carolina had two—one an office for its Commissioners,

made of forty varieties of handsome native woods; the other a Chinese pagoda of mica, devoted specially to the exhibit of precious stones collected by the State. Restaurants, lunch houses and other edifices devoted to public comfort, erected by private parties and corporations, in number about two hundred, were scattered over the grounds.

#### THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE GROUNDS

was made a matter of special consideration, the general idea being to give effect to the tropical and semi-tropical plants. For this purpose the general design of ornamentation included Mexican, Central American, Californian and Floridian gardens, showing the flora of these respective countries and States. Groves of orange, bauana, lemon, mesquit and maguey were laid out. Through these run winding paths, while around the grounds were scattered mounds of flowers, under the shady shelter of grand old oaks, adorned with long graceful pendants of Spanish gray moss. Fountains, miniature lakes and other things that delight the eye were provided, presenting a grand view when lit up at night by the electric light.

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#### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AND OFFICERS.

The members of the Board of Management were :

EDMUND RICHARDSON,	ALBERT BALDWIN,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,	WM. B. SCHMIDT,
FRANK C. MOREHEAD,	E. M. HUDSON,
JNO. V. MOORE,	SAM'L H. BUCK,
SIMON HERNSHEIM,	G. A. BREUX,
THOS. HARDEMAN, JR.	



Executive Officers were elected as follows :

EDMUND RICHARDSON.....	President.
ALBERT BALDWIN.....	First Vice-President.
WM. B. SCHMIDT.....	Second Vice-President
E. A. BURKE.....	Director-General.
JNO. B. LAFITTE.....	Treasurer.
RICHARD NIXON.....	Secretary.
F. C. MOREHEAD.....	Commissioner-General
G. M. TORGENSEN.....	Supervising Architect.

The following officials were elected heads of departments :

SAMUEL MULLEN.....	Chief of Installation.
CHARLES L. FITCH.....	Chief of Transportation.
PARKER EARLE.....	Chief of Horticulture.
GEO. Y. JOHNSON.....	Superintendent of Agriculture.
Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE	Chief of Woman's Work.
C. W. DABNEY, JR.....	Chief Dept. Gov'm't and State Exhibits.
B. T. WALSHE.....	Chief of Informat'n and Accommodat'n.
WM. H. H. JUDSON.....	Chief of Printing and Publishing.
Dr. G. B. LORING.....	Chief of Agriculture.
HON. JNO. EATON.....	Chief of Education.
HON. B. K. BRUCE.....	Chief of Dept. of Colored Exhibits.
WENDELL S. HOWARD..	Commissioner of Art Department.

## TENNESSEE'S EXHIBIT.

GOOD RESULTS OF COMMISSIONER M'WHIRTER'S WORK AT NEW OR-  
LEANS—EQUAL TO ANY OTHER STATE, AND SURPASSING  
MANY—A STRONG INDORSEMENT FROM  
THE LOCAL PRESS.

(Letter from Col. Robt. Gates, of Jackson, Tenn., to the American of May 1, 1885.)

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1885.—Your dispatches have informed you of Gov. Bate's satisfaction with Tennessee's exhibit in the World's Fair, and his confidence in the good that must result. I assure you and your host of readers that the Governor is not by himself "by a large majority." No State exhibit in the Exposition attracts more favorable attention from practical people. It is a complete text of the State's resources and possibilities, which in variety and quality astonishes and interests thousands who are looking for homes in the South or new fields for enterprise and the investment of capital. Scarcely an hour passes but what Tennessee headquarters are visited by interested inquirers, and all reading matter about the State is largely sought and highly prized. It is conceded that Tennessee stands first over all competitors in the display of marble and corn, and the office is frequently crowded with Northern farmers and Southern planters requesting "just an ear of corn for seed." So great has been this demand from the first that Commissioner McWhirter ordered small packages of shelled corn placed on free distribution. Thousands of farmers North and South have been served with samples of Tennessee red, yellow and white corn, and thus the State has been and is being widely and most advantageously advertised. The agricultural products of the State generally compare favorably with any State, and the same is true as to coal and as to iron ores. In way of comparison, I would say that in all else except fruit Tennessee surpasses Arkansas; is superior to Alabama in everything save iron and coal, and her equal in those items; surpasses Mississippi in everything except cotton; ranks above Kentucky in agriculture, fruit and minerals, excepting hemp and probably rye, and is the equal of any State, North or South, in the variety and quality of agricultural, mineral and timber resources, and superior to all in quality of corn and marble.

The *States*, of this city, in its issue of the 23d, has the following handsome commendation of the Tennessee exhibit:

"The admirable executive ability that has been displayed in the collection, arrangement and management of Tennessee's exhibit at the World's Exposition should be a matter for pride and eongratulation to every public-spirited citizen of that State. This exhibit has a history of peculiar significance to our Exposition. It will be remembered that at the Atlanta Exposition, which was the prototype of ours, there was no collection of State exhibits, and the first display ever made of

the products and resources of a Southern State was that of Tennessee at Boston. That one was prepared by the same man who prepared this one, Col. A. J. McWhirter. So beneficial did it prove that other States were incited to follow Tennessee's example. At Louisville there were several exhibits, notably that of Arkansas, but Tennessee's still stood in the front rank. The result of these experiments had a great deal to do with the magnificent array of State exhibits now marshalled in the Government Building of the World's Exposition.

"It is to be regretted that Col. McWhirter, the pioneer originator of this successful method of advertising the advantages of our long-neglected Southern States, has been kept away from New Orleans during the greater part of the Exposition; but fortunately the interests of Tennessee have not suffered by his absence, for McWhirter, the younger, has filled his father's place with a zeal and ability that warrant the highest commendation.

"He has had all the official business to attend to, has answered all the correspondence, and yet he always finds time to show the exhibit to strangers and point out its chief features. By his unfailing courtesy he has converted many a stranger into a friend. Go there when you will and he is at his post. How his services are appreciated by his home people is evidenced by an extract from the *Memphis Avalanche*, which appears in another column.

"The exhibit of Tennessee is without a superior, and yet it has cost the State a mere bagatelle. How any man could have accomplished so much with only \$10,000, out of which all salaries and other running expenses have been paid, is a difficult financial problem. Nothing but the very best possible management could have done it."

These facts impress the intelligent and practical stranger, and the good resulting is simply incalculable. But the other day Dr. Vincele, a distinguished Methodist divine of St. Louis, stepped into the Tennessee office, and, in the presence of Gov. Bate, whom he had never before met, said: "I called to pay my respects to Tennessee, and to say that intrinsically she has the best exhibit in the Government Building. Those making it, or arranging and managing it, deserve the gratitude and unstinted praise of their people." On being introduced to Gov. Bate, Dr. Vincele said: "Governor, you are no doubt proud of this splendid effort by your great State, and every Tennessean should feel so when he views it and compares it with others." After warmly congratulating Mr. Louis B. McWhirter on the excellence of his work, Dr. Vincele retired. This is but a sample incident. Every day, and, frequently, every hour, similar testimony is voluntarily given to the splendid character of the Tennessee exhibit. And when it is considered that this exhibit has cost less than that of many States attempting a collective exhibit, the excellence of the management, the economy, judgment and fertility of resource displayed by Commissioner McWhirter and his son, Louis (to whom belongs the credit of management), appear in strong light, and challenges the admiration and gratitude of the people of Tennessee.

The good accomplished and to follow for years, as I have before said, is incalculable. For the first time in her history Tennessee is in the column of review. After years of patient and intelligent labor on the part of her successive Commissioners of struggles against fossilism at home and misrepresentation abroad, after:

years of effort to stand and to walk, Tennessee is at last in the marching column of progress. It remains for the responsible power in the State to determine her position in this column—whether it shall be well to the front or well to the rear, whether it shall be such as to bring prosperity to the homes of the present generation, or whether that blessing and that aspiration of generous minds shall be reserved for those to come after us, and who will know better how to profit by example and the lesson of experience. It would be wise and in harmony with the best aspirations and the truest economy to so plan and prosecute as to bring the blessings of progress in showers upon this generation, which has suffered enough to be entitled to the crown of prosperity. And this may be done. The liberal support of the "Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration," etc., under its efficient chief, the broad-minded, energetic A. J. McWhirter, whose whole soul is in the work of Tennessee's development, will establish prosperity on sure foundations. The work already accomplished gives an earnest of what may be achieved. Immigration and capital are turning our way. Every month sees hundreds of prospectors looking through Tennessee; every month farms are sold, large bodies of land for colonies is bargained for, immense timber tracts find purchasers, new mines are opened and new industries established. These rivulets of enterprise should broaden out into abounding streams and fertilize the whole State until prosperity becomes the rule among farmers and tradesmen and mechanics; until land becomes valuable and finds a ready market; until the homes of Tennessee become celebrated, as of old time, for good living and intelligent happiness. All this is in comparatively easy reach. If Commissioner McWhirter is liberally supported in his brave and fruitful efforts, if he is afforded the means to prosecute the splendid work begun at Boston and Louisville and continued here, if he is enabled to press home with efforts to bring capital and the better class of immigrants to Tennessee, a splendid prosperity is at hand, is sure to come and to grow.

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## A TENNESSEE IDYL.

(Editorial from the New Orleans Times-Democrat of April 30, 1885.)

If there is a State in the South as dear to the native of Louisiana as his own, that State is Tennessee. When the Veteran Guards, under Pakenham, flushed with victory at Washington, essayed to capture the Crescent City, it was the buckskin riflemen of Tennessee that made the triumph of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson, too, the hero of our celebrated battle, belongs as well to us as to the locality in which he spent the evening of his years and died. In a hundred ways we feel a brotherhood with Tennessee, while even sordid motives constantly make that

brotherhood a close and eternal partnership for business purposes. The splendid official exhibit of the State at the Exposition constitutes one of the seven wonders of the South, if not of the world, and teaches us something of the empire we have back of us. If that empire but consisted of Tennessee it would command the respect of the world, and make New Orleans one of the great seaports of the day; for the commerce of Tennessee is something that few people, outside of professional statisticians, appreciate.

Almost first in the galaxy of Southern States, Tennessee has taken a stand as a concrete force in the formation of what we know to-day as the "New South." In whatever of progress our section has accomplished, Tennessee has been prominent. In development since the war, whether agricultural, industrial or political, the great central commonwealth of the New South has led the van. Perhaps few of our readers have appreciated the close commercial and material bonds that unite the Crescent City with Tennessee. The latter is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, producing States of the South. With a degree of energy and enterprise that the liveliest Northwestern State might be proud of, it is pushing its interests out at home and abroad until four continents now feel the effect of its propaganda. First to recover from the disasters of the reconstruction period, Tennessee was also first to shake off the lethargy bred of that industry-killing period, and before the world could believe that the staunch old Commonwealth had survived at all, it appeared among the leading States of the Union in new agricultural, mining and manufacturing developments.

Each one of the Southern States represented at the New Orleans Exposition has created surprise throughout civilization, and none more than Tennessee. The world was not ignorant before that such a region existed. Tennessee marble, Tennessee iron and coal had been heard of, but the thousand rich resources that the State has introduced to mankind through its wonderful exhibit had not been dreamed of, and possibly many *Times-Democrat* readers do not yet appreciate them. One county, Shelby, of which Memphis is the seat, was for a long time the banner cotton county of the world, and last year it was only the fifth in point of production of all cotton producing counties. Tennessee leads the United States in corn. This is the more astonishing when it is remembered that several States belonging to other sections have made their displays at the Exposition almost on the basis of corn alone. Before the supremacy of Tennessee corn they have all bowed the knee. If competition were allowed among the State exhibits, it is not certain that Tennessee might not capture the palm in tobacco as well. As to the minerals there is no doubt about the proud position it maintains. There are twenty-three producing coal mines in the State, just one of which supplies a large proportion of the firesides of New Orleans.

In the production of iron Tennessee ranks with Alabama and Georgia. From Chattanooga to the State line, railways traverse a region teeming with iron, coal and limestone in such proximity that the history of the industry does not show such golden opportunities for investment and development. As to marbles, it is only necessary to inspect the exhibits of furniture factories from all parts of the country to be convinced that the State has captured the interest so far as decorative purposes are concerned. In woods she acknowledges no superior; in grazing lands, hardly an equal. Perhaps it is not as well known as it should be that the

Blue Grass region of Tennessee is far greater in area than the same in Kentucky. The formation over which it lies is identical with that of its neighbor, and so are all the physical conditions. In brief, Tennessee includes the climatic and all other conditions of all the regions of America, between the tropics and Canada, and as a field of settlement offers the greatest range of production and industry of any locality on the face of the globe.

All these things are so fully illustrated in the official exhibit of the State that personal inspection for half an hour would convey more information than a hundred columns of description. But it is well to call attention to the matter, because New Orleans has a heavy stake in the present and future development of Tennessee. The coming readjustment of American commercial relations will make it important for us to look to the vast products of this valley commonwealth, which has shown such a community of interest with Louisiana. But for the sturdy backing of Tennessee's energetic and enterprising Commissioner, who is also President of the Southern Immigration Society, it is doubtful if New Orleans could have been established as the headquarters and *entrepot* for all Southern immigration; and there are many directions in which the influence of the Tennessee delegation at the Exposition has been felt in the promotion of Southern interests on the broadest scale. Among all the peaceful embassies sent by our sister States to the great congress of progress and education, none have made a more striking record; none is more truly entitled to honor than that from Tennessee.

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## HOW TENNESSEE SHOWS UP AT THE EXPOSITION.

(Correspondence of the Knoxville Chronicle.)

The magnificent display of the Tennessee exhibits has attracted a great deal of attention. Visitors who enter the Tennessee space are most favorably impressed with the products of her soil. The agricultural exhibit of corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, and small fruits of various kinds, are not second to those of any other State. The excellent display of her mineral resources and fine timbers will, no doubt, lead capitalists, in their desire to invest, to the State. Tennesseans, after investigating and comparing the exhibits of other States, justly feel proud of their own Tennessee. They are ready to exclaim, "Tennessee, thou art by no means least!" And that feeling at once increases when they learn that so much has been done at such little cost to the State. Under the proficient and economical management of Commissioner A. J. McWhirter this display has been made at the

least possible cost. Tennessee never made a better investment, and one for which she will get a better return, than the \$10,000 appropriation granted by the last Legislature, in order that the Commissioner might make a display of the State's resources. No citizen of the State, when he learns how carefully the money has been expended, and the probable results that will come to the State through her exhibits, can say he is sorry the appropriation was made. In my opinion, Tennessee never had a better friend than the present Commissioner, A. J. McWhirter, who, in his great zeal and enthusiasm to make Tennessee a great State, has neglected no part of the State, nor any of her citizens. The Assistant Commissioner, L. B. McWhirter, who has charge of the Tennessee Department in the absence of the Commissioner, has faithfully, honestly and earnestly conducted affairs. He has merited the esteem of Tennessee for his fidelity and devotion to duty, and careful expenditure of the State's fund. We are writing up very carefully the Colored Department of the Exposition, and for that reason have not mentioned it in this writing.

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## OUR NEW ORLEANS EXHIBIT.

(Editorial comment from the Jackson Tribune and Sun.)

The press and the people seem well pleased with the Tennessee exhibit at New Orleans. Compliments from the newspapers of New Orleans, and, in fact, from almost every quarter, are showered upon the Tennessee exhibit, Commissioner McWhirter and his assistants. This must be gratifying to the pride of Tennesseans that the old Volunteer State is so much favored among her rival sisters, but it will be still more interesting to them to know that a constant stream of visitors and letters are pouring into the State, looking out for homes and inquiring about investments. Tennessee is on the up grade, and going steadily forward. She owes it largely to her Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration, etc., and the untiring work of her Commissioner. The Legislature voted to sustain him in this work, and when it is called in extra session it should continue to sustain him, for he is doing more to press her to the front in the race for prosperity and progress than

all other incidental agencies combined. Every dollar spent in that bureau the past two years has brought more than an hundred fold return to the State. It is the best investment the State has made in many years, and the best she can make at present.

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## TENNESSEE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The following from the pen of the Hon. James Phelan, member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, appeared in the Memphis *Avalanche* of April 15, 1885 :

(Special Correspondence of the *Avalanche*.)

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—I had not intended to write you anything about the Exposition when I began, but I will step aside from this resolution just enough to pay a compliment, and a well deserved one, to the gentleman who has made the Tennessee exhibit so successful. Louis McWhirter is the son of Maj. A. J. McWhirter. The latter, who is a coil of electric wires and seething energy, has more ideas looking to the advancement of Tennessee grain, cows, horses, minerals, marbles and what-not than a dozen men could accomplish in a lifetime. When he had determined to put Tennessee up toward the top at the World's Fair, he found himself overwhelmed with a new work when he already had more to do than his Bureau could by any possibility of means accomplish. With a small appropriation, he had to accomplish big results or he had to fail. Now they say in Tennessee that Jack McWhirter never fails. So he set to work, made general preparations and looked out for somebody to carry out his plans. His eyes fell on a chip of the old block. The salary was a picayune, and no man with sufficient energy was willing to undertake the work for the pay. But his son could not refuse. Louis McWhirter came down, and it is but just to say that Louis McWhirter is the Tennessee exhibit. He wrought out the design after the elder McWhirter had conceived the plan. The choice was a truly good one. The contrast between father and son is striking. They are as much sire and son as, for instance, Gladstone and Paul. But the old man has the latch of his heart always accessible, and he can rarely say no to those who approach him with the gentle word and sorrowful voice. But the younger man is tougher in the fiber, and his heartstrings are tauter. He has quick perception, is a fine organizer, has unfaltering energy and a touch of sterner harshness at times. But the cheeriness of the elder is fully devel-



oped in the younger. Louis McWhirter has done wonders. It is easy to say this, but in this case it is true. He has done wonders—he has excited the envy of three Commissioners of the State that I know of. His name is on the lips of all the Exposition authorities. He has done as well, if not better, than old Jack McWhirter could have done, and there's an end of it. The Commissioner's two offices are the headquarters of Tennessee people. They are both small and decently, but not gorgeously, fitted up.

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## AN AGE OF EXPOSITIONS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON CIVILIZATION.

This is an age of expositions, and the State or country that avails itself of this method of advertising its resources and products will certainly lead in the matter of determining capital and skilled labor within its borders.

It took England through the long ages to gather the best ideas of the earth and apply them to the physical resources of her land. But in this country, within the short period of a year, the States of this Republic have been able to place the sample products of their fields, forests and mines side by side with the selected and best ideas of the age in a carnival of embodied thoughts, a wilderness of improved machinery—gigantic object lessons before the eyes of the assembled nations, a grand Kindergarten of science expanding the favored buildings of this Exposition into a great hot-house conservatory of new ideas, and revolving these few months into a great telescope of time, until human thought itself was made visible in the blaze of electricity's wonderful light.

The results have already been beyond the dreams of the enthusiast. New ideas and conceptions transplanted from here will grow into the brick and mortar of future mills and facto-

ries all over our country. Young Newtons will go from here to wake up in other orchards, and boyish Franklins to dally with other clouds. Larger science will delve in our mines and handle our minerals. No man can tell or measure the influence in national development of this infusion of new thought, and none can see in its largest vision the force of this enkindling enthusiasm on the growth and glory of the sisterhood of States.

We have shown the world the resources of our lands and the results of our wonderful inventive genius. We have shown that the skill of our people has for years compensated for the dearness of material by the cheapness of construction; that mechanical development is a part of the character of the Nation, and we may be sure that a country that has produced the grain elevator, the oil-pipe pumps, machine-made matches, high speed printing presses, and other great inventions, will develop more wonderful creative powers under the stimulus of the increased export trade which must necessarily follow this great Exposition.

Armies and academies are not the forces that go most toward the making of a nation. The nurse of empire is commerce. Centuries ago, when commerce first spread its untaught sails on unmapped seas, those nations that sailed most learned most, and grew fastest; 'twas not the visible cargoes freighting returning ships that proved most valuable, but the invisible cargoes of new thoughts and inspirations that plumed the wings of civilization.

Expositions are promotive of international comity; they give the representatives of all nations an opportunity to study and appreciate our institutions and resources; they elevate the foreign estimate of American character and the practical ingenuity of our people; they increase the demand and create new markets in foreign countries for our products; they give our own people a better knowledge of themselves, of their advantages, of the development and progress of their own country, and of the cultivation, taste and advancement of other nations. The result must be of inestimable and permanent value to Tennessee.

It was universally conceded at New Orleans that no other State exhibit was superior to that of Tennessee. We returned home more firmly impressed than ever that the Volunteer State, for diversified products, is the greatest State in the Union, and has a future, the grandeur of which the people have not imagined.

We know that the members of our Legislature will bear us out in the assertion that that section or locality which hesitates in the march of progress, must simply be left behind. The time has come when each State will take to itself such wealth as it has the hands to grasp, and the power to hold; and that State which reaches farthest into the development of our industry, which holds most steadily at the front of endeavor, whose fair character and liberal nature are impressed most deeply into our national life, will certainly exercise a controlling influence in our Republic.

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## PREMIUMS.

We have received many inquiries since the close of the Exposition, regarding the payment of awards due citizens of Tennessee who had exhibits at the World's Industrial Fair, and were entitled to premiums upon same under the rule, but have been unable to give them the desired information.

The following circular, which is not satisfactory, was issued by the Chairman of the Committee of Awards, and will explain itself:

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
DEPARTMENT OF AWARDS.

INFORMATION TO EXHIBITORS WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED PREMIUMS IN MONEY  
AND MEDALS.

The Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1885, appropriating \$335,000 for final aid to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, provided that the amount appropriated should be used, First, in payment of indebtedness then outstanding, due to persons, firms, or corporations living and doing business outside of the State of Louisiana, including debts due foreigners or foreign nations, and such as were due to States and Territories from said Exposition; and, Secondly, in payment of all premiums heretofore awarded, or which shall be hereafter awarded by said Exposition, in accordance with the list of awards heretofore published.

Under date of June 5, 1885, Hon. C. S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, writes: "Although the sum in excess of the appropriation may ultimately be reduced by the rejection of claims, in whole or in part, it would seem hardly probable that any of the claims for premiums awarded by the Exposition can be entertained or paid."

The accounting for the expenditure of the \$1,000,000, appropriated by Act of Congress, May 21, 1884, has been made by the Exposition management, and accepted and approved by the Government.

It is the purpose, therefore, now, of the management to realize on the property of the corporation, and they are actively engaged in so doing, for settlement, at the earliest day possible, of all claims not paid, in whole or in part, out of the congressional appropriation of March 3, 1885; and it is hoped that enough will be realized to satisfy all.

GUS. A. BREAUX,  
*Chairman Committee of Awards.*

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1885.

## THANKS.

To the press of the State we owe much of the success in forwarding the interests of the Exposition. The generous and hearty co-operation given, the eloquent and earnest appeals made in behalf of the enterprise, and the kind words of commendation and encouragement constantly uttered through the columns of the State press, all merit the highest appreciation, and we cannot too highly praise, nor too profusely thank, the members of that fraternity, which has always wielded such a power for the material advancement of the State.

There were many exhibits in the Tennessee Department that were worthy of special mention in this report, but should we individualize, we fear others may think an injustice had been done to them. Many persons who were connected with the exhibits are also entitled to honorable recognition, while all are deserving of more or less praise.

Without desiring to detract in the least from others, we will venture to name Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, of Nashville, Tenn., Lady Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, who displayed commendable zeal and energy in procuring specimens, and who presided over the Woman's Work and Art Department of the exhibit at New Orleans with a dignity and grace which made it the cynosure of all visitors, foreign and native.

To Mrs. E. S. McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn., we present our thanks and kind acknowledgments for the great interest she manifested in procuring articles of rare merit for the Tennessee exhibit.

We were placed under renewed obligations to Mrs. Andrew Jackson, of the Hermitage, for the loan of the portraits of Gen. Andrew Jackson and Mrs. Rachel Jackson, and also the gold watch, walking-cane, snuff boxes, hat, dressing-gown, sword, pistols, and the original draft of the veto message (with interlineations) which President Jackson, himself, wrote.

To Miss Zollikoffer, of Columbia, Tenn., for the loan of the portrait of her father, Gen. F. K. Zollikoffer, the hero and patriot.

To Mrs. L. A. C. Nelson, of Memphis, for the loan of several exquisite paintings in oil.

To the Misses Armstrong, of Knoxville, for handsome paintings.

To Mrs. James K. Polk, for the loan of the highly-prized portrait of her husband, President James K. Polk.

To Dr. William E. Ward, of Ward's Seminary; Dr. G. W. F. Price, of the Nashville College for Young Ladies; Prof. Olin H. Landreth, of Vanderbilt University, and Mrs. Mary E. Clark, all of Nashville, Tenn., for their contributions to the Educational Exhibit.

To Dr. R. D. Smith, of the Columbia Athæneum; Profs. Smith and Bourland, of Jackson, Tenn.; Prof. Randel, of Ripley; Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Athens, and all other schools of Tennessee, for their contributions to the exhibit in the Educational Department.

To Mrs. O. M. Spofford, of Pulaski, Tenn., for the splendid exhibit of agricultural, forest and art products of Giles County, procured by individual exertion and without the slightest expense to the State.

To Dr. J. M. Safford, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry at Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, for the loan of the best exhibit of rare fossils that were in the building.

And to Capt. William Stockell, of Nashville, who labored so zealously in procuring specimens for the State exhibit, and who was so faithful in his attendance while the Exposition was in progress, even to its close, I make my most profound acknowledgments.

We return thanks especially to Dr. H. M. Pierce, President of the Charcoal and Chemical Works, Goodrich, Tenn., for specimens of all grades of alcohol and charred coal produced by this enterprising company, and manufactured from the wood

of that section. These specimens attracted very great attention from our native and foreign scientists, as also from the iron manufacturers visiting the Exposition.

Especial thanks are also due the Tennessee Historical Society, for the loan of several portraits in oil, viz: President Andrew Jackson and his wife, Mrs. Rachel Jackson, President James K. Polk, Gov. Aaron V. Brown, Henry Clay, W. T. Heiskell, David Crockett, and Hon. John Bell.

To the individual members of the Honorable County Courts of the counties in Tennessee who gave us their substantial aid in the matter of county appropriations, and appointment of agents to procure, inclose and ship specimens of their natural resources and agricultural, orchard and garden products, we are especially grateful.

We return especial thanks to Messrs. M. H. Clark & Bro., of Clarksville, Tenn., for specimens of all the types of Tennessee tobacco, which was more complete and attracted more attention than any similar line in the Government Building; also to Mr. R. D. Goodwyn, of White, Tenn., and Messrs. R. G. Craig & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., for their untiring zeal and energy toward making the Shelby County exhibit one of the most attractive on Tennessee space; also to Capt. John W. Morton and Theo. Cooley, of Nashville, agents of Davidson County, for their energy and taste in arranging the Davidson County exhibit; to Maj. S. L. Campbell, of Morristown, for his energy and artistic taste in arranging the splendid exhibit made by the "Morristown Mineral Belt," composed of the counties of Hancock, Claiborne, Grainger, Hawkins, Hamblen, Cocke, Greene, Sullivan, Carter, Washington, Johnson and Unicoi; to J. W. S. Frierson, Secretary of the Crescent Marble Co., Knoxville, Tenn., for the grand display of their building marble; to John J. Craig & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., for a magnificent display of their pink, variegated and landscape marble; to Beach & Co., Knoxville, Tenn., for a handsome display of their variegated marble in frames; to B. F. Cowell & Co. and to John W. Ross and the Knoxville Marble Co., Knoxville, Tenn., for valuable display of variegated marble; to E. D. Dougherty, of Doughertyville, Hawkins County; D. D. Nichols, Superintend-

ent Red Triangle Marble, Concord, and Messrs. Daly, Smith & Hill, Chattanooga, Tenn., all of whom assisted in making the Tennessee exhibit of marble the most attractive ever seen on this continent.

We are profoundly grateful to the owners of the following coal mines of the State for splendid specimens of their coal and coke, viz :

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Tracy City.  
The Etna Coal & Coke Company, Whitesides.  
The Soddy Coal Company, Soddy.  
The Dayton Coal & Iron Company, Dayton.  
The Roane Iron Company, Rockwood.  
The Glen Mary Coal & Coke Company, Glen Mary.  
The Standard Coal & Coke Company, Newcomb.  
The Jellico Mountain Coal & Coke Company, Newcomb.  
The Knoxville Iron Company, Coal Creek.

And to the following companies for specimens of coal :

The Tabler Crudup Coal & Coke Company, Daisy.  
The Walden Ridge Iron Company, Sale Creek.  
The Poplar Creek Coal Company, Olivers.  
The Mount Carbon Coal Company, Olivers.  
The Winter's Gap Coal Company, Olivers.  
The Oliver Coal Company, Olivers.  
The Coal Creek Consolidated Iron Company, Coal Creek.  
The Coal Creek Coal Company, Coal Creek.  
The New River Coal Company, Coal Creek.

We also acknowledge our indebtedness to the following furnace companies for specimens of ore, limestone, coke or charcoal used by them in the manufacture of pig metal, also for specimens of pig-slag and cinder, viz :

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Cowan and South Pittsburg, for specimens of all grades of pig, also brown and red hematite iron ores, fire clay, slag and cinder.

The Citico Furnace Company, Chattanooga.

The Oakdale Iron Company, Jenks' P. O.

The Roane Iron Company, Rockwood.



The Chattanooga Iron Company, Chattanooga.

The Dayton Coal & Iron Company (limited), Dayton.

The Warner Furnace Company (charcoal), Warner.

The Cumberland Furnace Company, Cumberland Furnace.

The LaGrange Furnace Company, Stribling.

We return thanks to the following parties for favors extended in supplying us with splendid specimens of iron ores, viz:

W. J. Whitthorne, 3,000-pound specimen brown hematite, from Tucker & Wright's ore banks, near West Point, Tenn.

Warner Furnace Company, large number specimens brown hematite and needle ores from their property, Warner P. O., Tenn.

Cumberland Furnace Company, specimens brown hematite, C. furnace.

T. K. Grigsby, Charlotte, brown hematite ores.

John H. Moore, Centreville, brown hematite ores, from Jerry bank.

Jo. Vaulx, Cumberland City, brown hematite and pipe ores.

Frank P. Gracy, Clarksville, brown hematite and pipe ores, Steel ore banks.

Judge Geo. H. Nixon, Lawrenceburg, brown hematite, from Lawrence County.

Henri Gibson, Knoxville, red hematite.

To Your Excellency, who so kindly recommended my appointment as Commissioner of the State to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, I tender my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, and trust that my acts as Commissioner have met your approbation. I also desire to tender my grateful acknowledgments to the Honorable members of the 44th General Assembly of Tennessee, and to my assistants, who gave me substantial and intelligent aid in all the details connected with Tennessee's State exhibit, viz: Louis B. McWhirter, Acting Commissioner; Major H. C. Bate, Thomas G. Cox, Charles L. Jungermann, John H. Hillman, J. B. Bosley, Charles E.

Robert, Miss Sallie B. Morgan and Mrs. Mary Dupree, all of Nashville, Tenn.; John H. Bullock, of Franklin, Tenn.; Robert Gates and lady, of Jackson, Tenn.; S. L. Campbell, of Morristown, Tenn.; B. B. Smith, of Trenton, Tenn.; W. T. Osborn, of Union City, Tenn.; Dr. A. M. D. Hendrickson, of Springfield, Tenn.; E. H. Cravens, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; M. A. Consadine, of Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. McMullen, of Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. J. Higgs, of Paris, Tenn.; S. A. McElwee, of Brownsville, Tenn.; G. E. Evans, of Memphis, Tenn.; Will. T. Hale, of Liberty, Tenn.; Preston F. Hall, of New Orleans, La.; Miss Nannie R. Lyle, of New Orleans, La.; J. C. Napier, of Nashville, Tenn.; R. D. Goodwyn, of White, Tenn.; Mr. Ed. Craig, of Memphis, Tenn.

We return our sincere thanks for substantial favors extended to us (without which it would have been impossible for your Commissioner to have made so creditable an exhibit of the resources and agricultural products of Tennessee), to the officers and managers of East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Railroad, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and the Rogersville & Jefferson Railroad.

We accepted the trust reposed, and have with fidelity endeavored to perform the duties assigned us. We have worked earnestly and faithfully, with no motive other than to serve the exhibitors and the State in the most creditable manner. We may, and doubtless have, committed errors and mistakes (and who has not?), but they have been errors of judgment, not of the heart. Some may, and doubtless will, criticise our acts. We are fully aware that it would be a moral impossibility to please all. We feel conscious in our own heart that our acts have been just between those our official duties brought us in contact with, and with the State. We have labored under many difficulties and disadvantages. Our entire energy has been in the work, and we have done all that we could, under the circumstances, for the best interest of the State. We have not done all that we desired, nor have we been able to accom-

plish what we desired. Our hands were for a time in a measure tied, by lack of assistance from those who were to be most benefited, and for means to do with; but, with the correction of these matters to a certain extent, we have striven to do our whole duty to the State.

The sum appropriated by the 44th General Assembly of Tennessee, at the time apparently large, has already been returned to the State more than ten-fold, and with the object lessons taught all English-speaking people, by the exhibit of our natural resources of forest, mine and stream, and the products of our soil, an impetus will be given to foreign capital, brain and brawn which will continue to flow into our borders for the next quarter of a century.

Of the 8,000 families, and more than \$50,000,000 capital that have found lodgment in Tennessee since 1882, we credit by far the largest portion of it to the exhibits made by the State at Boston and Louisville in 1883, and New Orleans in 1885-6. At these places we were brought face to face with the people who speak our own language—honest and industrious citizens of States less favored than Tennessee—who desired a more genial climate and more productive soil, and with capitalists seeking investments in mineral and timber lands and in manufacturing; they appreciated our bounteous offering of resource and are pouring in upon us from every quarter of the United States. From Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Virginia, and from Florida, the Land of Flowers, they have and will continue to come.

## EXPOSITION FUND.

By an Act of the Forty-fourth General Assembly of Tennessee, recited on the 11th page of this report, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the State, said sum to be used by your Commissioner to complete and arrange, care for and return to Nashville, Tenn., the exhibit then being made by the State at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, La. In addition to this sum your Commissioner has realized from the Womans' Work Department, through Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, Commissioner of the Womans' Work Department for Tennessee, paid to her by Mrs. Howe, \$92.62; from sale of pig iron after Exposition closed, \$38.79; from sale of furniture, carpet and curtains, \$65.00, making a grand total of \$10,196.41. He has expended, as per vouchers Nos. 1 to 507 inclusive, examined and approved by your Excellency, \$10,936.31—the balance of \$739.90 he advanced out of his own private funds. These vouchers are deposited in the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., and will be submitted to the Committee whenever it may be appointed by the Forty-fifth General Assembly to examine and report upon them.

It will be seen by vouchers on file that compensations were paid to our assistants in charge of the Tennessee State exhibit proper, the Womans' Work and Art Department, the Educational and Colored exhibit, each located separately in the Government Building, and required the personal care and explanation to visitors by a competent person. Just here we would report that a majority of these assistants were recommended by members of the Forty-fourth General Assembly. These compensations were in no case extravagant, only a fair recompense for services rendered. No compensation or allowance whatever has been retained or used by myself above legitimate and necessary expenses.

With the filing of this report my official duties as Commis-

sioner of the United States and for Tennessee at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-85 close. My official relations with the management of this, the greatest Exposition held on this continent, the United States and foreign Commissioners, State and railroad officials and others, have been of the most agreeable character, and I shall carry with me through life the highest feeling of personal regard for them all.

The record is made, and I submit it for your favorable consideration, trusting that my labor and report may meet the approbation of both yourself and each of the individual members of the Forty-fifth General Assembly of Tennessee.

I am, sir, with great respect,

A. J. McWHIRTER,

*U. S. Commissioner for Tennessee.*

NASHVILLE, November 1, 1886.

## TENNESSEE PROGRESS.

(Times-Democrat, September 18, 1886.)

To friends of Southern development the statistics of recent material progress in the great State of Tennessee will just now appear of greater interest than even their intrinsic importance would warrant, for the reason that the distinguished public man through whose able administration of the State's Department of Agriculture, Statistics, Mines and Immigration the greater part of the advancement we shall refer to has been achieved, is about to retire from office, after an incumbency of several terms, and entirely at his own desire.

A great many readers of the *Times-Democrat* are personally or by reputation acquainted with Col. A. J. McWhirter, who as Tennessee Commissioner to the World's Fair, one of the Vice-Presidents of the second New Orleans Exposition and President of the Southern Immigration Society, has been a notable and familiar figure in the history of general Southern movement during the past years. In all this time while devoting much labor to the cause of the New South at large, Col. McWhirter has been doing wonderful and successful work in the direction of the development of the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of his own commonwealth. Under his administration of the progressive power of Tennessee's government, a new prosperity has been born within her borders. The rich agricultural and pastoral sections of Middle and West Tennessee, the former quite the peer of Kentucky's blue-grass region, have received large accessions of population and capital, while Eastern Tennessee, which until a few years ago was widely regarded as a region fit only for railway ties, saw logs and "moonshine" whisky, is now rapidly becoming the habitat of a vast aggregation of industries, small and great, and all working up the splendid natural resources of that division in iron, coal, lumber and so on, at a rate entitling the State to rank as without a superior in the list of growing and gaining Southern communities.

Some time ago, in reply to a question from this journal regarding the progress of immigration in Tennessee, Col. McWhirter wrote:

"We have not planted a single colony of foreigners upon our soil since 1883, but we have succeeded in establishing as permanent citizens of our State more than 7,500 families of farmers, skilled mechanics, merchants, bankers and professional men. We have ninety-six counties, in some of which we have planted more than 500 families of English-speaking, virtuous and industrious citizens from the States North and Northwest."

In noting the results of this individual and family immigration Col. McWhirter has often called attention to the fact that he has been much aided in his efforts to attract it by the wise liberality of Tennessee railways, who have regularly extended excursion, and sometimes cheaper rates to him, for the benefit of all legitimate land-seekers. In a recent letter he wrote:

"Besides the cash and personal property each head of a family brings with him, we estimate the money value of every male citizen of twenty-one years of age at not less than \$1,000; because it has cost the State from which he emigrated that much to feed, clothe and educate him."

From the very carefully collated statistics of Col. McWhirter's department for the current year we learn that agriculture was never more prosperous or upon a better basis. Farmers have generally absorbed the spirit of the times, and a greater amount of enterprise than ever before, combined with advanced and scientific methods, is everywhere noticeable.

The area devoted to wheat (this year's crop) amounted to a fraction more than 1,000,000 acres, and has averaged 13 bushels per acre, against 7 bushels in 1880. Very little rye was planted last year, but the average yield was about 7 bushels per acre, against 5 bushels in 1880. The area devoted to the oat crop was about 511,000 acres, which yielded an average of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. The acreage planted to Indian corn was 2,900,000 acres, which, from present indications, will average 20 bushels per acre, or aggregate 58,000,000 bushels. Barley, like rye, is not one of Tennessee's crop products, there not being more than about 4,000 acres planted to this cereal, which averages about 30 bushels per acre. The acreage planted to tobacco is much greater than it was in 1880, and aggregates not less than 45,000 acres, which, from present indications, will yield an average of 800 pounds per acre, or a crop total of 36,000,000 pounds.

The total area sown to the grasses for hay appears to be 250,000 acres, which will average one ton to the acre. The total crop of clover-seed for 1886 is placed at 12,200 bushels, and of grass-seed 24,250 bushels. Tennessee has 4,000,000 barn yard and 2,250,000 other fowls. The egg crop for the year is stated at 20,000,000 dozens. Irish potatoes yield 1 900,000 bushels and sweet potatoes promise to give a return of 2,640,000 bushels. The total value of orchard products is \$675,000; of garden products, sold, \$312,000, and of forest products, \$5,600,000. In the wool industry, 526,000 fleeces of wool, weighing 1,578,000 pounds, have been sold. Among dairy products we find that the butter made on Tennessee farms for the year will aggregate 20,569,323 pounds. Following is the statement of live stock:

Total number of horses .....	298,053
Total number of mules and asses .....	194,307
Total number of work oxen .....	28,677
Total number of milch cows .....	340,368
Total number of other cattle .....	506,757
Total number of sheep (exclusive of lambs) .....	526,748
Total number of swine.....	2,268,495

The area planted in cotton amounts to 664,758 acres. The present prospects are that 200 pounds of lint per acre will be realized. The total average of cotton-seed was 400 pounds, and of seed cotton 600 pounds per acre.

Col. McWhirter explains that there is a decrease in sheep, as compared with the returns of 1880, amounting to 146,041 head—all chargeable to the dogs of the State; and from the same cause a decrease in the wool crop of 340,295 pounds.

An emigration movement among the sheep-killing canines should be encouraged. Compared with 1880, corn production shows a decrease of 4,764,429 bushels, and orchard products, in value, \$244,844. The acreage planted to cotton has also decreased by 57,804 acres and the crop by 39,674 bales. The following table gives the items of increase over the returns of 1880:

Wheat, bushels-----	5,668,647
Oats, bushels-----	170,184
Barley, bushels-----	89,981
Tobacco, pounds-----	6,634,948
Hay, tons-----	63,302
Clover seed, bushels-----	5,211
Grass seed, bushels-----	5,902
Poultry, barn-yard, head-----	617,733
Poultry, other, head-----	330,546
Eggs, dozens-----	3,652,518
Irish potatoes, bushels-----	545,519
Sweet potatoes, bushels-----	270,099
Horses, head-----	31,934
Mules and asses, head-----	20,809
Working oxen, head-----	1,365
Milch cows, head-----	36,468
Other cattle, head-----	54,295
Swine, head-----	108,000
Pounds of butter made on farms-----	2,682,954
Garden products-----	83,731
Forest products-----	1,873,184

During the year 1880 there were not fifty car-loads of marble shipped from Knox and Hawkins Counties respectively. The shipments of variegated marble from these counties in 1886 will aggregate 1,000 car-loads.

In 1880 Tennessee produced only 78,000 tons of pig iron, and in 1883 only 133,000 tons. Basing our calculation upon the present weekly output, she will produce in 1886 328,600 tons, or very near one-half as much as was produced in all the Southern States in 1880.

The products of cotton, woolen, ice, cotton-seed oil and other mills average more than 100 per cent. more per annum than in 1880.

The capital now employed in the State is \$22,250,000 greater than in 1882, and the population of the commercial and industrial cities has increased in a more rapid ratio. For example, in 1880 Knoxville had a population of 9,693, and now has 28,000; Chattanooga had 12,892, and now has 30,000; Nashville had 43,350, and now has 70,000; Memphis had 33,592, and now has 75,000; Jackson had 5,377, and now has 10,000.

The development of iron, coal, structural material and the lumber interests of Tennessee has been marvelous within the past six years. But there is still room for further progress in all these. Stewart and Dickson Counties have but one furnace each in blast, where four or five should be in operation. Lawrence, Wayne,



Hickman and Perry have enough iron ore to employ half a dozen furnaces each for 100 years, and the same may be said of Marion, Sequatchie, Roane, Sevier, Washington, Carter, Unicoi and Sullivan Counties. The total production of coal in 1885 amounted to 1,000,000 tons, and coke 268,425 tons.

Statistics like the foregoing are their own best commentary, and while it is not to be doubted that Tennessee will go on prospering and winning new laurels in agriculture and industry, there will be few among the leading and thinking men of progress in the South who will not feel lively regret that Col. McWhirter's directing hand, to which a great deal of recent material growth in Tennessee is plainly due, is to be withdrawn so soon from the helm of the Department of Agriculture, Statistics, Mines and Immigration. He is one of the few specially fit public servants of whom it can be truthfully said that an equally able and efficient successor will be difficult to find.

## OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

A. J. McWHIRTER	U. S. Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN SLACK	Alternate	Bristol, Tenn.
LOUIS B. McWHIRTER	Acting Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
H. C. BATE	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
WILLIAM STOCKELL	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
THOMAS G. COX	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
CHARLES L. JUNGERMANN	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN H. HILLMAN	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
M. A. CONSADINE	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN H. BULLOCK	Assistant Commissioner	Franklin, Tenn.
ROBERT GATES	Assistant Commissioner	Jackson, Tenn.
S. L. CAMPBELL	Assistant Commissioner	Morristown, Tenn.
B. B. SMITH	Assistant Commissioner	Trenton, Tenn.
W. T. OSBORNE	Assistant Commissioner	Union City, Tenn.
DR. A. M. D. HENDRIXSON	Assistant Commissioner	Springfield, Tenn.
W. M. McMULLEN	Assistant Commissioner	Knoxville, Tenn.
J. A. J. HIGGS	Assistant Commissioner	Paris, Tenn.
WILL T. HALE	Assistant Commissioner	Liberty, Tenn.
PRESTON F. HALL	Assistant Commissioner	New Orleans, La.
R. D. GOODWYN	Assistant Commissioner	White, Tenn.
ED. CRAIG	Assistant Commissioner	Memphis, Tenn.
MRS. FELICIA G. PORTER	{ Lady Commissioner, in charge of Woman's Work and Art.	Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. MARY DUPREE	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
MISS SALLIE B. MORGAN	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
MISS NANNIE R. LYLE	{ In charge of Education Department.	New Orleans, La.

## COLORED EXHIBIT.

J. C. NAPIER	Commissioner for State	Nashville, Tenn.
J. B. BOSLEY	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.
S. A. McELWEE	Assistant Commissioner	Brownsville, Tenn.
G. E. EVANS	Assistant Commissioner	Memphis, Tenn.
E. H. CRAVENS	Assistant Commissioner	Chattanooga, Tenn.
MRS. ANN STODDARD	Assistant Commissioner	Nashville, Tenn.

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# APPENDIX.

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## CATALOGUE OF CONTRIBUTORS.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

### A

- Allen, Green, Wolf Creek; manganese.  
Adams, Daniel, Nashville; two large chairs, one hat-rack, two horse-tail fly brushes, two horns, two riding whips.  
Armstrong, Miss, Knoxville; two oil paintings.  
Atkins, J. A., Montgomery County; red rust-proof oats.  
Anderson County; splendid display of iron ore, coal, corn, wheat and orchard grass.  
Abernathy, T. O., Giles County; rye, corn, wheat and oats.  
Anderson, John F., Franklin County; coal, sandstone, corn and wheat.  
Arnold, J. M. & G. D., Henderson County; one bale of cotton.  
Abernathy, Mrs., Pulaski; one shawl, one piece of embroidery.  
Armstrong, Miss A., Knoxville; five oil paintings.  
Achey, Miss C., Clarksville; two mats.  
Asby, Miss, Nashville; one piece of lace.  
Adams, Miss, Nashville; two cards of lace.  
Austin School, Nashville; two pieces of wood.  
J. B. A. & Co., Nashville; one bale of cotton.  
Armstrong, Mrs. J., Rogersville; one piece of marble.

### B

- Brooks, Louis J., Jackson; one copy West Tennessee *Whig*, printed on white satin.  
Burnett, J. C., Morristown; five specimens variegated marble.  
Bear, Jos., Morristown; hydraulic cement.  
Breiner, A., Witt's Foundry; six specimens zinc ore.  
Bowen, J. P., Bowen Postoffice; specimens brown hematite iron ore.  
Burnett, S. A., Newport; specimens white beans and peas, colored beans, wheat.  
Brown, L. N., Madison County; specimens sorghum and amber wheat.  
Brooks, Mrs. L., Memphis; handsome crazy quilt.  
Barry, Mrs. W. A., Nashville; one oil painting.  
Browder, Howson, Montgomery County; wheat.  
Browson, J., Montgomery County; dried apples.  
Bills, C. D., Montgomery County; yellow corn in ear.  
Bedford County; splendid display of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, cotton and all the grasses.  
Benton County; good display of corn, wheat, oats and clover.  
Bradley County; good display of grass seed, clover, corn and wheat.

Bland, S. D., Montgomery County; third premium corn.

Brown, Campbell, Spring Hill; excellent display of corn in ear and twenty-six pictures of animals.

Baugh, J. H., Franklin; corn in ear.

Boynton, Lewis, Farmingdale; corn, wheat.

Bass, W. J., Nashville; gold-mounted cane presented to Hon. John Bell by Balie Peyton.

Bonner, Miss Lizzie, Fayetteville; painted plaque, four painted China plates.

Beattie & Co., Memphis; two marble burial caskets.

Brady, Miss May, Pulaski; picture.

Banks, Mrs. G. C. (col.); one tidy, one shawl.

Bell, Montgomery Academy, Nashville; one picture, six maps, eight books.

Beechcroft College; one book.

Brooks, Mrs., Nashville; one piece wax-work.

Beech, Mrs., Nashville; ginseng.

Bradley, Mr., Knoxville; one jack.

Brown, Jane, Nashville; one tidy.

Blakey, B., Nashville, one cap.

Brown, Mrs. F. A., Memphis; one piece embroidery.

Brown, Emily H., Nashville; one piece lace.

Bradley, M. S., Pulaski; two paintings.

Barry, Mrs., Nashville; one oil painting, one plaque.

Barrett, Miss S. F., Charleston; two pieces embroidered cloth.

Barker, Mrs., Pulaski; one puzzle ball.

Bell, Mrs. Jane S., Bell's Depot; samples of cloth.

Bibee, Mrs. J. M., Jacksboro; one quilt, three cushions, one pillow-sham, one tidy, one banner, one embroidered dress, one bed spread.

Barfield, Mrs. B. W., Ripley, one cushion.

B. (O.); one bale cotton, owner unknown.

B., W. D.; one bale cotton, owner unknown; turned over to Jurrey & Gillis, New Orleans.

## C

Cussack, artist, Nashville; large painting in oil, "Lalla Rookh."

Cotton—four bales, marked W. R. D., Colliersville, Tenn.; J. M. and G. D. Arnold; James Phillips; turned over to Jurrey & Gillis, New Orleans.

Craig, R. D., Morristown; specimens of brown hematite iron ore and zinc ore.

Campbell, S. L., Morristown; specimens of manganese and zinc ore.

Croxdale, J. A., Morristown; specimens of spar, pipe clay and conglomerate.

Carter County; iron ore, marble, and twenty-one specimens of native woods.

Cooper, W., artist, Nashville; five handsome paintings.

Coleman, A. K., Montgomery County; white corn in ear.

Crockett County; fine display of farm products and timber.

Cumberland County; splendid display in fruits and coal.

Clay County; splendid display of tobacco, corn and wheat.

Campbell County; splendid exhibit of minerals.

Cocke County; excellent display of granite, iron ore and farm products.

Cartwright, J. B., Goodlettsville; corn, wheat, rye and oats.

- Courtwright, A. L., Lawrenceburg; wheat and Hungarian grass.  
 Caldwell, Miss Bessie, Jackson; two pictures.  
 Cheatham, W. B., Nashville; Fultz wheat.  
 Cooley & Co., Nashville; broom corn.  
 Clark, M. H. & Bro., Clarksville; grand display of 365 samples of Tennessee tobacco.  
 Currey, A. S., Trenton; one sash and leather belt, captured at Shiloh.  
 Crutchfield, Paul D., Fayette Corner; one bale of cotton, delivered to Lehman & Co.  
 Collins, Mrs., Pulaski; two pin-cushions.  
 Crook, Polly, Henderson; one quilt.  
 Colliersville, Tenn.; one bale of cotton, not marked; turned over by us to Jurrey & Gillis, New Orleans.  
 Craig, John J. & Co., Knoxville; magnificent display of dressed marble slabs; very attractive.  
 Columbia Institute, Columbia; one picture.  
 Colored Grammar School, Nashville; seven pictures.  
 Claiborne, Robert, Nashville; one shoe and hammer.  
 Campbell, Mr., Nashville; one water mill.  
 Claiborne, Miss, Nashville; two pieces of lace.  
 Crockett, Miss, Nashville; two sacks and one card lace.  
 Caudle, Miss E., Clarksville; one piece of embroidery.  
 Cooper, Miss, Clarksville; one piece of embroidery and one picture.  
 Central Tennessee College, Nashville; seventeen aprons, one sun-bonnet, three collars, two shams, one piece of embroidery, two dresses, one shawl, one pair of mats, one mat, one tidy, thirteen samples of sewing, twelve pieces of lace, and one handkerchief.  
 Campbell, Miss, Pulaski; one picture.  
 Calvert, Miss, Nashville; one picture.  
 Cornelius, Miss, Nashville; one plaque and one oil painting.  
 Champe, Miss A. C., Nashville; one drawing.  
 Childers, Mrs. J. B., Pulaski; one china plaque, two china vases, and one brass plaque.  
 Campbell, Mrs. M. C., Macon; one spread and one tidy.  
 Crowe, Mrs., Pulaski; one embroidered skirt, one box of lace, and two pieces of sewing.  
 Carter, Mrs. C., Somerville; two boxes of lace.  
 Cotton—five bales, without name, marked C. H., J. G., M. G., L. S., W. D. B.; in warehouse.

## D

- Dougherty Marble Quarry, Hawkins County; three elegant marble slabs.  
 Dillion, J. A., Union City; a fancy work stand.  
 Davis, Miss, Nashville; one pair of shams.  
 Davis, Mrs. N., Bridgeport; specimen of onions.  
 Dury, Geo., artist, Nashville; five handsome paintings—Nimrod, Venus, Swing-ing Girl, Gov. Bate and Commissioner McWhirter.

Dyer County; magnificent display of field and garden products, and one of the best in the exhibition of native woods.

Davidson County; grand display of the products of field, garden, orchard and forest, admirably arranged.

DeKalb County; fine display of corn, wheat, oats and the grasses.

Dickson County; splendid display of iron ores, corn, wheat, oats and good fruit.

Davis, L. H., Nashville; premium white corn in ear.

Dill, I. L., Lebanon; corn in ear.

Douglass, R. E., Henry County; corn in ear.

D., W. R., one bale of cotton, W. R. Dickerson, Giles County; and it was turned over to Jurrey & Gillis, New Orleans.

D., M. A. M.; one bale of cotton.

J. J. D. }  
M. D. P. } one bale of cotton.

Dickerson, Mrs., Pulaski; one box of embroidery, two banners.

Dismukes, Mrs., Pulaski; one box of lace.

Davis, Mrs.; two old dresses, one piece of embroidery, delivered to Commissioner C. J. Barrow, Louisiana.

Driver, A., Nashville; one picture.

Dabney, Emma, Nashville; one piece of embroidery, one cushion.

Daniel, Miss P. A., Memphis; three pieces of lace.

Dougherty, Mrs., Nashville; one cap, one sack.

Demming, Miss, Nashville; one shawl.

## E

Elliott, Jos.; Fultz wheat.

Edge, Thos., Nashville; corn in ear.

Edwards, Mrs., Nashville; one cap.

Ezell, Miss, Pulaski; two drawings.

Ewing, J. J., Chattanooga; one patent.

## F

Flinn, Wm., Morristown; yellow ochre and dark ochre.

Fulkerson, T. G., Tazewell; ores—iron, zinc, etc.

Frizzell, Miss Maud, Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.

Fletcher, Miss H., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.

Fayette County; excellent display of cotton, corn, hay, wheat, oats, German millet, Hungarian, herd's and orchard grasses.

Franklin County; splendid display of field and grass seeds.

Fentress County; splendid display of coal and timber.

Fisher, Miss Annie L., Athens; fancy work.

French, Mrs. L. Virginia, Nashville; one embroidered quilt.

Frizzell, Miss, Nashville; three pieces spatter work.

Fisher, Miss A., Athens; four wood panels.

Fisk University, Nashville; two pictures, six bottles, one case.

French, E. H. Nashville; one oil painting.

Fort, Miss M., Clarksville; one piece of lace.



Franklin Female College, Franklin; five paintings, two plaques, one panel, one piece of embroidery, nineteen volumes of examination papers.

Forest, Capt. Wm, Memphis; one oil portrait of Gen. N. B. Forrest, sword, sash, one pair of spurs, one bullet rolled up in sash of Gen. N. B. F.

## G

Gleaves, Mrs. B. F., Hermitage; Fultz wheat.

Gordon Bros., Giles County; corn, Shaker wheat, stock peas.

Gaut, John & Son, Knoxville; three varieties of wheat and three of oats.

Gracey, Capt. F. M., Clarksville; one picture case, iron ore, etc.

Goodman College, Nashville; seven pictures, specimens penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, etc.

Greene, Miss, Nashville; three cards lace.

Godfrey, Miss A., Pulaski; one picture, one old shawl, one piece French embroidery, one snuff box, one tobacco box.

Gentry, Miss Sue, Franklin; two paintings in oil, two plaques, one picture.

Gattinger, Miss M., Nashville; one banner, two pictures.

Gale, Mrs. M. H., Nashville; one hat, one lace handkerchief.

Gibbs, Miss Lou; one blanket, one mat, one spread, one piece fringe, one piece cloth.

Graham, Mrs., Pulaski; one lace handkerchief.

Goodrich, Mrs. J., Knoxville; two scarfs.

Garnewell, M. A., Jackson; one quilt.

G., J.; one bale cotton; in warehouse June 5, 1885; owner unknown.

G., M.; one bale cotton; in warehouse June 5, 1885; owner unknown.

Gale, Miss Ella, Nashville; one crazy quilt.

Goodwyn, R. D., White; bale cotton, blue grass, herd's-grass, red clover and red rust-proof oats.

Goodman, Miss L., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.

Griffith, J. D., Madison County; red wheat, red clover seed.

Giles County; splendid display of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, garden and orchard products, limestone and timber.

Grainger County; fine display of field and garden products.

Grundy County; excellent display of coal, coke, lime and sandstone, fruit and native wine.

Greene County; splendid display of farm products and timber.

Goostree, R. G., Clarksville; corn in ear.

Gibbs, Miss Lon, Jackson; fancy work.

## H

Harlan, A. B., Columbia; corn in ear.

Harris, E., Gallatin; corn in ear.

Hord, B. M., Nashville; corn in ear.

Hicks, Edward, Nashville; corn in ear.

Hutton, J. D., White's Creek; corn in ear.

Harwell, Madison, Giles County; corn in ear, garden seeds and fruits.

Hammond, Oscar, Morristown; variegated marble.

Huff, T. B., Wolfe Creek; silver quartz, specular iron ore, granite and baryta.

Huff, L. B., Big Creek; tobacco.

Huff, J. A., Bridgeport; cotton and wool.

Hussey, Rev. J. A., Newport; peanuts.

Horton, Yokum & Co., Johnson City, Tenn.; splendid specimen of leather.

Heiskell, J. H.; Randall grass, Johnson grass, and tall meadow-oat grass seed.

Hopper, H. F., Madison County; red wheat

Henry County; grand display of field, garden and orchard products; also of native woods.

Henderson County; fine display of agricultural and forestry products.

Hickman County; excellent display of iron ores, corn and wheat.

Hardeman County; excellent display of clover, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, orchard and herd's-grass.

Hamilton County; magnificent display of coal, iron ores and fruits.

Humphreys County; splendid display of corn, wheat, peanuts and timber.

Hamblen County; excellent display of farm products, ores and woods.

Hardin County; good display of farm products; excellent display of cement.

Hawkins County; magnificent display of marbles, Randall grass, and all farm products.

Haywood County; splendid display of farm products and timber.

Houston County; good display of farm products, limestone and fruit.

Houghton, Miss Louise, Jackson; fancy work.

Hinkle, Mrs. Elizabeth; fancy work and one scarf.

Hoffstetter, C., Hermitage; corn, oats, wheat and native wine.

Hessy, L. C., Davidson County; wheat.

Hughes, T. W., Hermitage; wheat, barley, oats, corn and clover.

Henderson, M. W., Nashville; wheat and oats.

H., C.; one bale of cotton, in warehouse, June 5, 1885; owner unknown.

Horton, J. C., Pulaski; one water wheel.

Hendricks, Mrs. M. E., Memphis; one lap-robe and two pair of hose.

Hessie, Mrs. M., Knoxville; one lace dress.

Hume, Mrs., Knoxville; two banners.

Hoffman, Mrs., Pulaski; one piece of lace.

Holt, Mrs., Campbellsville; one pair of hand-made blankets.

Huger, Mrs. K. M., Knoxville; four oil paintings.

Harper, Mrs., Nashville; two pictures.

Hillyer, Mrs. H. L., Nashville; one oil painting.

Healey, Mrs., Nashville; one painting.

Hines, Miss L., Memphis; one quilt.

Hughes, Miss, Nashville; one box of flowers.

Henderson, Mrs., Nashville; one piece of embroidery.

Hendricks, Mrs., Nashville; one piece of embroidery.

Howard Graded School, Clarksville; four books.

Howard School, Nashville; examination papers.

Hooser, Rosa, Nashville; one tidy.

Harper, S. E., Nashville; one shawl.

Historical Society, Tennessee, Nashville; portraits in oil of, viz: Henry Clay, Butler Patton Anderson, John Bell, Aaron V. Brown, W. T. Haskell, David

Crockett, Gov. William Carroll, Sam. Houston, Gov. Sevier, Dr. Palmer, Gov. William B. Bate, James K. Polk, Andrew Jackson, and Mrs. Rachel Jackson.

Hill, G. W., Dandridge; rifle used by David Crockett.

Houghton, Miss L., Jackson; one oil painting and one plaque.

Henderson, Miss, Nashville; one cap.

## J

Jackson Graded School, Jackson; nine pictures.

Jackson City Schools, Jackson; six pictures, twenty-four examination books.

Johnson, Miss, Clarksville; one sack.

Judd, Mrs. S. C., Nashville; one mosaic quilt.

Jackson, Mrs. Andrew, Hermitage; one gold watch and chain, one gold pencil, one gold seal, one gold breastpin, one gold-mounted sword, scabbard and belt, one box made out of the wood of the ship Constitution, one silver medal in case, one piece of wood of the chamber floor of Napoleon St. Helena, one portrait of Gen. Santa Anna on ivory, proof-sheet of veto message and quill pen with which it was written, one tallow candle and paper surrender of Lord Cornwallis, one medal in wood of the elm-tree under which the treaty was signed, one hymn-book, one Bible, one Bible in Latin, one pipe made from the stone of the Alamo, pen-holder attached to letter, snuff box presented by Lafayette, one cup, one saucer, one Masonic apron, one carved cane, one ebony cane, one gold-headed cane, one dressing gown, three medals State of Tennessee, one Turkish scimitar, one leather hat-box and one hat, one invalid chair, library chair of Gen. George Washington, presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson; all the property of President Andrew Jackson.

Jones, W. A., Morristown; buckeye, red oak, poplar, wild cherry, cucumber, hickory, red cedar, maple, beech, holly, pin oak, white oak, honey locust, ash, linn, mulberry, ivy, chestnut oak, post oak, dogwood, walnut, limestone.

Johnson, M. T., Tate Springs; timothy and wheat.

Jarnegan, J., Jarnegan's Station; brown hematite ore.

Johnson, M. T., Montgomery County; rust-proof oats.

Jackson County; good display of tobacco, corn, wheat and timber.

Johnson County; good display of farm products, iron ore and timber.

Jefferson County; splendid display of minerals and all farm products.

Jarmon, W. H., Brentwood; corn in ear.

Johe, S. J., New Orleans; one walking cane.

Jefferson County Clerk, Dandridge; one marriage bond and license of David Crockett.

## K

Knox County; magnificent display of marbles, woods and farm products of all kinds.

Kline, Mrs., Pulaski; one inkstand and pen-holder.

Knoxville City School, Knoxville; five volumes examination papers.

Knoxville Marble Company, Knoxville; specimens variegated marble.

Kennedy, Miss C., Clarksville; one shawl.

## L

- Lilly, H , Morristown; six specimens zinc ore and six manganese.  
 Lawrence County; splendid display of iron ores and timber, good in farm products and fruits.  
 Lincoln County; splendid display of all farm products.  
 Lake County; splendid display of corn, cotton and wheat.  
 Lauderdale County; excellent display of farm products, ochre and timber.  
 Lewis County; fair display of corn and wheat.  
 Loudon County; splendid display of wheat and corn and the grasses and clover.  
 Lanier Mills, Nashville; wheat.  
 Lewis, Mrs. John, Nashville; one embroidered cushion.  
 Lawrence, Miss, Nashville; two oil paintings.  
 Lindsey, Miss, Nashville; one drawing.  
 Lowry, Mrs., Murfreesboro; one oil painting.  
 Landers, Miss L., Nashville; one shawl.  
 Lanier, Miss, Nashville; one cap.  
 Lock, Mrs. Mary, Nashville; one cap.  
 Lauderdale Institute, Ripley; one box relics.  
 Laurent, Ed, Nashville; one model house and patent door.  
 Latham, Mrs. J., Memphis; one painting in oil, roses.  
 Landreth, Prof Olin H., Vanderbilt University; drawing of Vanderbilt University grounds, models of bridges, etc.  
 Lockett, Mrs., Knoxville; one oil painting

## M

- Morris, W. F., Bridgeport; dogwood, Indian relics, one swan stone, one duck stone, sugar maple, hemlock, beech, corundum, baryta, linn block.  
 McNabb, J. C , Newport; red rust-proof oats, potatoes, hackberry, locust, holly, white oak, hickory.  
 Morugg & Sons, Tracy City; apples and superior native wine.  
 Mitchell, Mrs. T. L., River Hill; cocoons, raw and spun silk.  
 Montgomery Courty Farmers Association, Clarksville; twenty-three boxes of seeds, eight bales of hay, one bag of timothy seed, one barrel of sorghum, one barrel of seeds, two large specimens of iron ore.  
 Morrow, Frank, Nashville; oil painting.  
 McNutt, Miss; oil-painted plaque.  
 McCoy, Miss Sallie, Mont Eagle; hemstitched handkerchief, quilt, swan, scarf, two pieces of embroidery.  
 McBee, Mrs. Silas, Sewanee; Christmas card, hand-painted china plates.  
 Merriwether, C. N., Montgomery County; red rust-proof oats.  
 Mather, S. D., Bellevidere; white corn, timothy, orchard, blue, red-top, Hungarian and other grass seeds, clover seed.  
 McLemore, L. E., Madison County; red wheat.  
 Madison County; grand display of farm products, timbers, garden products, fruits; artistically arranged.  
 Monroe County; good display of farm products.

Marion County; splendid display of coal, iron ore, timber and corn.

Manley, Mrs., Pulaski; one piece of embroidery.

Missionary Society, Knoxville; one quilt.

McClelland, Mrs. Thos. G., Somerville; one baby sack, one lace handkerchief, one quilt.

Maury County; splendid exhibit of cereals, cotton, fruits and woods.

Montgomery County; grand display of field and garden seeds, clover, tobacco and iron ores.

McMinn County; splendid exhibit of ores, field and garden seeds, limestone and timber.

Marshall County; fine display of farm products and timber.

Milam, W. W., Edgefield Junction; white corn.

Martin, J. B., Kingston; white corn in ear.

Mills, D. F., Hendersonville; white corn.

Morris, J. M., Grand Junction; corn, potatoes, cotton, wheat and kaolin.

McCorry, Miss C. A., Jackson; fancy work.

McNairy, Col. F. H., New Orleans; portraits of Judge McNairy, Sam Houston and Dr. Boyd McNairy.

McWhirter, A. J., Nashville; twenty-three photographs of Tennessee scenery.

Maryville Woolen Mills, Maryville; nine pieces of jeans, one pair of blankets, seven bundles of white and colored yarn, one piece of flannel, one piece of plaid flannel, four cards of buttons, four photographs, one piece of blue flannel, one piece of red flannel.

Maynard, H. P., Tullahoma; seven cards of rubber printing stamps.

McKinney, Alfred, Rogersville; one set of harness.

McKinney, Miss, Rogersville; two mats, one sample.

May, Miss N., Clarksville; one tidy.

Mason, Miss Cassie E., Jackson; one oil painting.

McKinney, Mrs. Samuel, Knoxville; one looking glass.

Meredith, W., Pulaski; three books.

McNairy, Miss, Pulaski; two pictures.

May, Miss B., Pulaski; one drawing.

Maury, Mrs. F. C., Nashville; two oil paintings.

Marshall, Miss Bennetta D., Trenton; two lace handkerchiefs.

## N

Nelson, W. A.; timothy seed.

Norton, J. W., Kenton; corn in ear.

Noah, Mrs. E. F., Nashville; one embroidered cushion.

Nashville Colored School; twenty-two volumes examination exercises.

Nashville Colored College; eleven volumes examination exercises.

Napier, J. C., Nashville; four pieces spatter work.

No name attached to following articles: One cotton doll, one pair pillow-shams, one cambric skirt, two crazy quilts, two pictures, two oil paintings, one pair mits, one pair socks, one piece lace, three mats, one cushion, four quilts, one piece lace, six quilts, four pictures, one tidy, one shawl, three caps, thirteen pieces lace, one picture, two quilts, one collar, one rug, one bundle shingles, one box paper boxes, cubes, one book, one banner, three picture frames, three pictures.

Netherland, Miss A. B., Rogersville; wax work, one cushion.

Nashville Public Schools; seven pictures.

Noel Mills, Nashville; samples of full process of grinding from the full grain of wheat to the finest grade of flour, also handsomely oil painted sacks containing samples of all grades of flour.

Nelson, Mrs. L. A. C., Memphis; eight large, handsome oil paintings.

## O

Ozier, Miss L., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.

Outlaw, W. P., Montgomery County; corn in ear, wheat, yellow and red corn.

Obion County; splendid display of tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn, oats, clover, grasses and timber.

Overton County; fine display of farm products.

O'Neal, J., Palmyra; corn in ear.

O'Neal, H. W., Nashville; corn in ear.

Osborne, Mrs., Pulaski; one quilt.

Orphan Asylum, Nashville; one picture.

Osborne, W. T., Union City; one small bedstead, chain of wood, one large picture frame carved by hand.

## P

Pearson, T. D., Madi-on County; red rust-proof oats, amber wheat, red wheat.

Perkins, Miss Lucy, Ward's Seminary, Nashville; four oil paintings.

Putnam County; excellent display of coal and timber, good display of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Perry County; good display of peanuts, corn and wheat and iron ores.

Polk County; splendid display of copper ore, granite and sandstone, and good display of corn, wheat and rye.

Poston, W. T., Cairo; corn in ear.

Pierce, W. C.; one bale cotton; turned over to Richardson, May & Co.

Pepper, Hon. W. W., Springfield; one cloth coat made by Andrew Johnson.

Price, Dr. G. W. F., Nashville College for Young Ladies; two drawings of Tiberius Burr, mounted, one of ancient Italy, one of modern Italy, one set (five) San Antonio, one set (three) Composition, one drawing—Neglected Art.

Player, Mrs. Emma, Nashville; two pieces embroidery.

Purdy, Miss Lizzie A., Henderson; three pieces Kensington painting, three pieces embroidery.

Pugh, Mrs. M. J., Ripley; one knitted dress.

Pulliam, Mrs., Somerville; one quilt.

Patterson, Mrs. C. L., Somerville; one box lace, one lace handkerchief.

Patterson, Mrs. M., Somerville; one lace handkerchief, three lace collars.

Phillips, Miss Rosa, Pulaski; one pair slippers, three China plaques, one drawing, one painting.

Porter, Miss Jennie, Nashville; one oil painting.

Pierce, Mrs., Nashville; one oil painting.

Phillips, Miss E., Clarksville; one cushion.

Pearson, Miss S., Rogersville; one quilt.

Peabody High School, Nashville; three examination papers.

Poole, R., Nashville; one picture.

Phillips, Jewett, Pnaski; one bale cotton, marked No. 961; turned over to Jurrey & Gillis, New Orleans.

Pierce, Mrs., Memphis; two oil paintings.

## Q

Quarles, G. S., Murfreesboro; clover seed.

## R

Robinson, J. D., Morristown; brown hematite ore, hydraulic cement, conglomerate.

Ramsey, Harvey, Morristown; corn in ear.

Robinson, W. G., Newport; flax seed.

Rorax, J. A., Bridgeport; corn in ear, shelled corn.

Robinson, Dan, Morristown; limestone.

Randell, E. H., Ripley; corn, ochre, grain, woman's work.

Robley, I. B., Jackson; potatoes, beets, parsnips, cotton, citron and pickles.

Robinson, J. A., Greeneville; twenty-eight sections of native woods, four planks, iron ore, zinc ore, marble, limestone, etc.

Rives, R. F., Montgomery County; premium clover seed.

Rawson, C. W., Montgomery County; white corn in ear.

Robertson County; splendid display of field, garden and orchard products.

Rutherford County; excellent exhibit of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, clover, orchard and other grasses.

Roane County; splendid display of iron ore, coal, timber and good display in corn and wheat.

Rhea County; excellent display in minerals and all farm and orchard products.

Reeves, H. C., Huntingdon; white corn.

Reeves, C., Trenton; white corn.

Ramsey, J. G., Knoxville; corn in ear.

Raney, Horace, Columbia; splendid display of apples; took premium.

Rogan & Buffet, Rogersville; Randall grass and seed.

Rhea, Mrs. M. E., Giles County; wheat, oats and clover.

Robinson, Bird M., Greeneville; one volume of Hexalpa, two Dechales, one Webster's Dictionary of 1828, one Operum Phillip, two Joannis, One Thousand Two Hundred Sermons on Deuteronomy, one Chronicle, one by Peter Vlartyo, one Treatise General Council at Constantinople, one Mary Vere, one Sermon on St. John, one Observations on Old Testament, one Treatise on Conscience, two Aristotle, one small volume of Hebrew, one razor, one meat knife, one coat made by Andrew Johnson, sixteen boxes varieties of dried fruit.

Roger Williams University, Nashville; three volumes of examination papers.

Ross, Mrs., Nashville; one picture, one piece of lace.

Ryles, Mrs., Nashville; one piece of lace.

Reed, Miss W., Clarksville; two tidies.

Roberts, Miss, Clarksville; one hood.  
 Rice, Miss, Pulaski; one painting, one drawing.  
 Robertson, Mrs. C., Pulaski; one plaque.  
 Rogers, Mrs., Pulaski; four boxes of lace.  
 Reynolds, Mrs., Pulaski; one pair of hose, one spread.  
 Rawlins, Mrs. G. W., Knoxville; one banner. ▶

## S

Smith, W. K., Newport; brown hematite iron ore, yellow ochre, red ochre, manganese, slate.  
 Smalley, Robert, Rogersville; buckwheat.  
 Stokeley, J. B., Newport; orchard grass seed, corn in ear, white winter oats.  
 Stevens, John, Bridgeport; corn in ear.  
 Sweet, Robert, Spring Creek; pumpkin (84 lbs.), corn, etc.  
 Smith, Miss L. L., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; two oil paintings.  
 Shipman, Miss L., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.  
 Senter, Miss H., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.  
 Sanders, Miss Belle, Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.  
 Smith, Mrs. Horace H., Nashville; three oil paintings, one drawing.  
 St. Cecilia Academy, Nashville; seven oil paintings and wax works, one figure in worsted, two paintings on velvet.  
 Swope, Miss Tempie; specimens of silk.  
 Spofford, Mrs. O. M., Pulaski; twelve sections native woods, pumpkin, pepper, assorted corn in ear, garden seed, potatoes, woman's work, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, six paintings in oil.  
 Shelby County; magnificent exhibit of all products of her fields, gardens, orchards and forests.  
 Stewart County; magnificent exhibit of ores, woods and farm products.  
 Spotswood & Morgan, Nashville; hominy, white and yellow flour meal, grits.  
 Scales, David, Nashville; Hungarian grass.  
 Sykes, Mrs. T. A., Nashville; one banner.  
 Sanders, J. E., Union City; one patent singletree, one picture frame.  
 Smith, Capt. Wm., Rutherford County; six pieces fittings, one old pistol.  
 Safford, Dr. J. M., Vanderbilt University, Nashville; one case rare fossils, mastodon teeth, etc., etc.  
 Sawyer, Monroe, Dyersburg; three boar tusks.  
 Steger, Mrs. N., Moscow; one painting—Cattle Scene, Wedding in Cana and Holy Family.  
 Strickland Farm; orchard grass seed.  
 Stevenson, F. C.; German millet seed.  
 Sumner County; splendid display of field products, grass seeds, wool and potatoes. .  
 Smith County; specimens of corn in ear, oats, rye, wheat and grass seeds.  
 Stockell, G. W. & Co.; magnificent display of field seeds, including all the grasses produced in the State.  
 Smith, Jos., Madison County; white corn in ear.  
 Sevier County; good display of farm products and excellent display of minerals.



Sullivan County; splendid display of iron ore, zinc ore, limestone, corn, wheat, oats, barley, grasses of all kinds, tobacco, kaolin and timber.

Satterwhite, W. B., Nashville; second premium corn in ear.

"Spirit of the Farm," Nashville; grand display of corn.

Smith, W. Hy., Franklin; fine display of apples.

Simmons, D. S., Giles County; rye and German millet seed.

Smith, Mrs. Horace, Nashville; three hand-painted china plates, one pitcher, one tile, two saucers.

Swope, Miss, Nashville; three embroidered banners.

Spofford, Mrs. O. M., Pulaski; one oil painting of flowers, one piece of linsey.

Skillern, Mrs., Pulaski; one pair of mats, five pieces of fine sewing.

Settle, Mrs., Pulaski; one card of lace.

Shook, Mrs., Tracy City; three wood carvings.

Simmons, Miss A., Nashville; one superb painting in oil—Charlotte Corday.

Shannon, Mrs. L., Nashville; two oil paintings.

Sumpter, Mrs., Pulaski; one oil painting.

St. Cecilia Academy, Nashville; one shell picture, two pictures, one handkerchief box, two pin cushions, one china plate, one jewel case, one fish scale, one baby sack, one cap, one pair of hose, one paper basket, two pictures, one oil painting, sixteen volumes of exercises.

Sutton, Miss E., Mont Eagle; seven handsome paintings in oil.

Spears, Miss M., Rogersville; one pair of pillow shams.

Simmonton, Mrs., Nashville; two banners.

Slaughter, Mrs., Nashville; one piece of lace.

Shaw, Mrs., Nashville; one watch guard.

Smith, Mrs. E., Nashville; one cushion.

## T

Treace, W. S., Morristown; manganese.

Thomas, W. C., Witt's Foundry; zinc ore.

Taylor, N. G., Morristown; conglomerate, zinc ore, ash, hickory, white oak and poplar.

Treace, Adam, Morristown; zinc ore, limestone.

Tomlinson, Thomas, Tate Springs; mineral water, iron ore, photographs of iron goose used by Andrew Johnson.

Turner, J. P., Turley's Mills; spar.

Taylor, W. G., Morristown; buhr-stone.

Tipton County; splendid display of woods and field and garden products.

Tennessee University, Knoxville; picture of buildings and campus.

Tennessee Female College, Franklin; twenty-six drawings, six plates.

Thomas, Mrs. J. G., Nashville; one quilt.

Towns, Miss Cora Lee, Carroll County; one piece silk embroidered patch work.

Tavel, Miss Anne, Nashville; three oil paintings.

Tanksley, Mrs., Pulaski; one beaded cushion, one piece embroidery.

Thomas, Mrs. W. H., Henderson; two hand-painted saucers.

## U

Unicoi County; fine display of iron ore.

## V

Vaugh, W., Morristown; ailantus section, yellow pine section  
Vanderbilt University, Nashville; twenty-five drawings.

## W

Ward's Seminary, Nashville; nine pictures, ten oil paintings, one book, three maps.

Wright, Miss, Clarksville; two baby shirts.

Wheeler, Miss, Clarksville; one cap.

Webster, Mrs. Hester, Clarksville; one piece of patchwork.

Williams, Miss L. C., Clarksville; one piece of lace.

Winston, Mrs., Memphis; one piece of embroidery.

Walker, Gabe, Stanton; one piece of rope.

Watson, Mrs., Nashville; one gourd.

Worman, Mrs. A., Nashville; one pair of tongs.

Williams, Mrs. N., Memphis; one oil painting.

Williams, Miss, Nashville; one oil portrait.

Wharton, Major, New Orleans; one walking cane.

Wall, Miss O., Ward's Seminary, Nashville; one oil painting.

Wharton, Miss M., Nashville; one oil painting.

Wadley, Miss T.; specimen of silk.

Wil-on, Miss Kate; two oil paintings.

Wilder, A. J., Montgomery County; premium dried apples.

Waller, R.; German millet, Hungarian grass, red clover, Alsike clover, timothy, meadow fescue, red-top, orchard, tall meadow oat and blue grass seeds.

Wilson County; splendid display of corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, barley and all the grasses.

Warren County, excellent display of fruit, corn, wheat, coal and limestone.

Williamson County; splendid display of broom corn, corn in ear, wheat, barley, oats, rye, clover and all the grasses, tobacco, bacon, hams, etc.

Weakley County; excellent display of farm products, including cotton and tobacco.

Wayne County; splendid exhibit of iron ores.

Washington County; excellent display of corn, wheat, oats barley, grasses of all kinds, iron ore, zinc ore, marble and timber.

Washington, G. A., Cedar Hill; corn in ear, tobacco, etc.

Williams, Mrs. M. F., Bell's Depot; fancy work.

Webster, Miss Ro., Columbia; patent hall exit.

Wisdom, John, Giles County; wheat.

Wadley, Mrs. T., Nashville; two pieces of silk.

Wisdom, Mrs. M., Henderson; one piece of embroidery.

Wagner, Mrs. J. D., Brownsville; one Masonic quilt.

Williams, Mrs. M. F., Bell's Depot; two cards of lace, one knit spread, one dress, two caps, one tidy, two baby dresses, three single hose.

White, Miss Moody, Knoxville; two dresses.

Wilkerson, Mrs., Pulaski; three pair of hose.

White, Mrs. J. M., Pulaski; one sham, one spread.

Work, Miss J. W., Nashville; four pictures, one picture.

Wharton, Miss May, Nashville; one oil painting.

Watkins, Miss Rebecca, Nashville; one quilt.

## Y

Yearwood, H. B., Sweetwater; samples of farm products.

Yandel, Mrs. Dr., Louisville, Ky.; one handsome oil painting.

## Z

Zollicoffer, Miss, Columbia; one portrait in oil of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer.



# SUMMARY OF WOMAN'S WORK OF TENNESSEE.

COMMISSIONER, MRS. FELICIA GRUNDY PORTER.

## EXHIBIT—OIL PAINTINGS.

(Extract from the report of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, United States Commissioner  
Woman's Work Department, pp. 143-146 inclusive.)

Painting.	Artist.	Residence.
President James K. Polk	Healy	Nashville.
Mrs. James K. Polk	Geo. Dury	Nashville.
Gov. Wm. B. Bate	Wm. Cooper	Nashville.
Mrs. G. P. Thruston	Geo. Dury	Nashville.
Miss Sallie Lawrence	Miss Anne Tavel	Nashville.
Mrs. R. B. Hayes (copy)	Earl	Nashville.
Philosopher	Mrs. Lunsford Yandell	Nashville.
David	St. Cecilia Academy	Nashville.
Immaculate Conception	St. Cecilia Academy	Nashville.
Sunset Scenes on the Rhine	St. Cecilia Academy	Nashville.
Egyptian Head	Miss Mary Wharton	Nashville.
Meditation	Mrs. Horace Smith	Nashville.
Italian Head	Mrs. Horace Smith	Nashville.
Psyche	Mrs. Horace Smith	Nashville.
Psyche	Miss Cornelius	Nashville.
Charlotte Corday	Miss Annie Simmons	Nashville.
Summer Morning	H. L. Hillyes	Nashville.
Italian Head	Miss Anne Tavel	Nashville.
Vase of Flowers	Miss Gentry	Franklin.
Soldier's Return	Frank Morrow	Nashville.
Reichenback Falls	Miss Cassie Mason	Jackson.
Grapes from Nature	Miss Annie Armstrong	Knoxville.
Magdalene	Miss Annie Armstrong	Knoxville.
Ideal Heads	Miss Annie Armstrong	Knoxville.
Wayfarers	Miss Hunger	Knoxville.
Normandy Farm	Miss Hunger	Knoxville.
Eventide	Miss Hunger	Knoxville.
Algerian Café	Miss Hunger	Knoxville.
Sad Thoughts	Miss Emma Sutton	Mont Eagle.
Fish and Fruit	Miss Emma Sutton	Mont Eagle.
Winslow's Cascade	Miss Emma Sutton	Mont Eagle.
Keith Waterfall	Miss Emma Sutton	Mont Eagle.
Brook in the Catskills	Miss Emma Sutton	Mont Eagle.
Alpine View	Miss Emma Sutton	Mont Eagle.

East Tennessee Scene-----	Mr. S. H. Lockett -----	Mont Eagle.
Apple Dumplings and Fruit----	Ward's Seminary-----	Nashville.
Bad Boy-----	Mr. Pierce-----	Nashville.
Italian Girl -----	Mrs. Maury-----	Nashville.
Lady Godiva-----	Mrs. Maury-----	Nashville.
Child in Swing-----	Geo. Dury-----	Nashville.
Vase of Flowers-----	Miss Jennie Porter -----	Nashville.
Log House (Hermitage)-----	Mr. Cavert-----	Nashville.
Neapolitan Boy-----	Miss Annie C. Champe-----	Nashville.
Lilac Girl-----	Mrs. W. A. Barry-----	Nashville.
Orphan Asylum -----	Mrs. Marr -----	Nashville.
Portrait of Miss Gentry -----	By herself; reflection from a } mirror-----	Franklin.
Magnolia Scene -----	Miss Joy Lindsley-----	Nashville.
Gen. Morgan-----	Miss Emma Hamilton-----	Nashville.
Portrait of An Old Lady-----	Mrs. McNairy-----	Pulaski.
Pointer -----	Miss May Phillips-----	Pulaski.
Cherubs (brass)-----	Miss Bessie Caldwell-----	Jackson.
Pointer Dog-----	Miss Childress -----	Pulaski.
Head -----	Miss Haughton-----	Jackson.
Head of Garfield -----	Miss Gattinger -----	Nashville.
Head of Bishop Quintard-----	Miss Gattinger -----	Nashville.
Alpine View -----	Miss May Phillips -----	Pulaski.
View -----	Miss Robinson -----	Pulaski.
Marine View -----	Miss May Phillips-----	Pulaski.
Maximilian's Castle on Rhine-----	Miss Sumpter -----	Pulaski.
Bunch of Flowers--Roses-----	Miss Geoffrey-----	Pulaski.
Tulips-----	Miss Spofford-----	Pulaski.
Waterfall-----	Miss Rice-----	Pulaski.
Two Drawings-----	Miss Ezell -----	Pulaski.

## CHINA PAINTING.

Three China Plates -----	Mrs. H. Smith -----	Nashville.
Four China Plates -----	Miss Lizzie Bonner-----	Fayetteville.
Two Cups and Sancers-----	Mrs. H. Smith-----	Nashville.
Tile -----	Mrs. H. Smith-----	Nashville.
Two Saucers -----	Miss Thomas-----	Hendersonville.
Two Vases-----	Miss Childers-----	Pulaski.
Plate -----	Miss Lizzie Bonner-----	Fayetteville.
Dog -----	Miss Childers -----	Pulaski.
Roses -----	Miss Cornelius -----	Nashville.
Pitcher -----	Miss Geoffrey -----	Pulaski.
Cattle Scene-----	Mrs. W. A. Barry-----	Nashville.
Venice by Moonlight-----	Miss May Phillips -----	Pulaski.

## QUILTS.

Mosaic -----	Miss S. C. Judd -----	
Crazy -----	Missionary Society -----	Knoxville.

Crazy	Miss Ella Gale	Nashville.
Crazy	Mrs. Thomas McClelland	Somerville.
Crazy	Mrs. Gamewell	Jackson.
Embroidered	Mrs. L. V. French	Nashville.
Masonic	Mrs. Waggoner	Brownsville.
Made in 1823	Miss Cook	Hendersonville.
Made in 1823	Mrs. Osborne	Pulaski
Made in 1823	Miss Coralie Towns	Carroll.
Made in 1823	Mrs. Tanksley	Pulaski.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Confederate Flag	Mr. J. A. Francis	New York.
Two Pin Cushions	Unknown	
Two Pin Cushions	Mrs. Tanksley	Pulaski.
Sofa Cushion	Mrs. Ed Noel	Nashville.
Two Sofa Cushions	Mrs. John Bible	Jacksborough.
Oakleaf Fringe	Mrs. Sue Gibbs	Ripley.
Swiss Cottages	Swiss Colony	Grundy County.
Banner	Dr. Pollard	Fayetteville.
Pearls	Miss Spofford	Pulaski.
Shell Work	Miss McNish	Nashville.
Shell Work	St. Cecilia	Nashville.
Spatter Work	Mrs. Frizzell	Nashville.
Panels—painting on wood	Miss Foard	Nashville.
Grapes—on natural wood	Miss A. Fisher	Athens.
Golden Flag	Miss Ewing	Pulaski.
Two Golden Flags	Miss Hume	Knoxville.
Rose	Miss Gattinger	Nashville.
Needle Painting	St. Cecilia	Nashville.
Water Lillies (shell)	Miss Wilson	Nashville.
Samples	Mrs. Wm. Thomas	Henderson Co.
Puzzle Ball	Miss L. Barker	Henderson Co.
Samples	Miss Mary Williams	Bell's Depot.
Two Table Scarfs	Mrs. E. Player	Columbia.
Kensington Embroidery	Miss Dickerson	Pulaski.
Three Panels	Miss Swope	Nashville.
Old Shawl	Miss Geoffrey	Pulaski.
Old Shawl and Infant's Lap Robe	Mrs. Abernathy	Pulaski.
Hand Embroidery	Mrs. Sallie McCoy	Mont Eagle.
Pen-holder and Ink-stand	Mrs. Kline	Pulaski.
Two Needle Cases	Mrs. Carlin	Pulaski.
Gertin Tidy	Mrs. Chas. Jones	Pulaski.
Patch Work	Mrs. Towns	Huntingdon.
Hand Sewing	Mrs. Skillern	Pulaski.
Flannel Skirt	Mrs. Crowe	Pulaski.
Cambric Skirt	Unknown	Pulaski.
French Embroidery	Mrs. Geoffrey	Pulaski.
Counterpane	Miss Campbell	Macon.

Lace Chess-bag-----	Mrs. Pugh-----	Ripley.
Two Pairs of Hose -----	Unknown-----	Memphis.
Tobacco Bag, Snuff Bag-----	Miss Geoffrey -----	Pulaski.
Lace Handkerchief, and Feather } Hat -----	Miss Ella Gale-----	Nashville.
Blankets -----	— Gibbs -----	Henderson.
Linsey-----	Mrs. Sallie McCoy-----	Mont Eagle.
Quilts -----	Mrs. Sallie McCoy-----	Mont Eagle.
Blankets-----	Mrs. Holt -----	Pulaski.
Crochet Quilt-----	Mrs. Royal -----	Bell's Depot.
Piano Scarf, Piano Lace-----	Mrs. Hinkle -----	Jackson.
Tulle Scarf-----	Mrs. John Bibb -----	Jackson.
Point Lace Handkerchief-----	Mrs. Graham -----	Pulaski.
Crochet Lace-----	Mrs. Rogers-----	Pulaski.
Box of Lace Trimmings-----	Mrs. Dismukes-----	Pulaski.
Box of French Lace-----	Mrs. Settle-----	Pulaski.
Box of French Lace-----	Mrs. Coulton-----	Somerville.
Box of French Lace-----	Mrs. Patterson-----	Somerville.
Box of French Lace-----	Mrs. Hoffman-----	Somerville.
Box of French Lace-----	Mrs. Rogers-----	Pulaski.
Net, Spread and Sham, Two } Pairs of Hose-----	Miss White -----	Pulaski.
Three Pairs of Hose-----	Miss N. Wilkerson -----	Pulaski.
Tidy-----	Mrs. Williams-----	Bell's Depot.
Two Tulle Covers on Clock-----	Miss S. T. Barrett -----	Charleston.
Hand-sewing (two specimens)-----	Mrs. Crowe -----	Pulaski.
Machine Embroidery-----	Mrs. Dickerson-----	Pulaski.
Tatting-----	Mrs. Crowe -----	Pulaski.
Silk Crackers-----	Miss Dickerson -----	Pulaski.
Knitting in Silk-----	Mrs. Wadley-----	Nashville.
Two Lace Handkerchiefs-----	Mrs. Marshall-----	Trenton.
Knitted Cotton Lace-----	Miss Rogers-----	Pulaski.
Knitting-----	Mary Williams-----	Bell's Depot.
Hand-made Chess-----	Miss White-----	Knoxville.
Pillow-shams-----	Mrs. John Bibb-----	Jackson.
Chair Tidy-----	Miss Campbell-----	Mason.



## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

### BOOKS FROM TENNESSEE.

Azile, Bible Gleanings, Driftwood, Gathered Flowerets,	
Heart Blossoms -----	Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross.
Herbariums -----	(prepared by)--Cliffie Gause.
My Scrap-book-----	(compiled by)--Mrs. Ann E. Snyder.
One or Two-----	Virginia French and Lide Meriwether.
Selections of Sketches and Stories-----	(compiled by)--Evie Lannan.
Soundings -----	Lide Meriwether.
The Odes of Horace (in English verse)-----	Caskie Harris.
The Silver Wedding-----	Evan Ap Coel.
Voice from the South -----	Laura Lorrimer (Mrs. Julia Skelton).
Wayside Flowerets-----	Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross.









